INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

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VOL. XVII NO. 206--- BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 30 1929 ONE ANNA

Arabs Demand Abolition Of Balfour Declaration

NATIONALISTS' WIRE TO PREMIER.

No Permanent Peace Till Democratic Administration is Established

JEWS DEMAND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LIVES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Colonial Office in a communique says that the situation in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa is quiet. A Naval detachment has repressed the disorder at Haifa and the reconnoitring aircraft fired on Arabs in the neighbourhoods of Haifa and Ramleh hills around Jerusalem. A detachment of the Trans-Jordan Frontier force repulsed the attacks on Beit-alpha to the west of Beisan. The situation in Transjordan is normal.

JEWISH QUARTERS AT DAMASCUS GUARDED.

London, Aug. 29—The Jewish Telegraph Agency reports from Beirut that troops and tanks are guarding the Jewish quarter of Damascus. Arabs are very much excited. Some policemen and two Arabs were wounded in the course of Arab demonstrations on 27th August.

SAFEGUARDING AMERICANS IN PALESTINE.

Washington—General Dawes has cabled to the Foreign Office an assurance that adequate measures are being taken to guarantee the safety of Americans in Palestine. The headquarters of the American Palestine Jewish legion has offered Sir Esme Howard the services of 10,000 fighting men to restore peace in Palestine urging that the first battalion thereof should be shipped immediately.—Reuter.

WANTED A DEMOCPATIC ADMINISTRATION.

—:o:—

"NO PERMANENT PEACE TILL THEN."

LONDON, Aug 28.

The Arab case in connection with the situation in Palestine is expressed in the telegrams received by the Premier to-day. for example, a message from the President of the Arab Executive Jerusalem, stating that naval and military forces may keep order, but permanent order and peace are impossible until the Arabs' national demands for the establishment of a democratic administration and the abolition of the Balfour Declaration are positively considered.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN PALESTINE.

Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner of Palestine, has curtailed his leave. He arrives in Palestine from England to-day.—Reuter.

—:o:—

ABROGATION OF BALFOUR DECLARED URGED

LONDON, Aug. 29.

New York.—The Palestine National League, the New Syria Party and the Young Men's Muslim Society, have sent message to the Pope, Mr. MacDonald, President Hoover and the League of Nation's Mandates Commission, protesting against the form of government of Palestine, which, they allege deprives the Arabs of all rights, and urging the abrogation of the Balfour Declaration.—Reuter.

DR. WEIZAMANN'S ASSURANCE TO ENGLISH JEWS

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Dr. Weizmann, President World Zionist Organisation, told a meeting of the English Zionist Federation yesterday that he had seen Lord Passfield, According to Dr. Weizmann there will be changes in Palestine Administration and Britain will stand by the Balfour Declaration more vigorously

Dr. Weizmann is also reported to have stated that Lord Passfield recognised the principle and justice of the Zionist demand for compensation for loss of Jewish lives and property.

COLONIAL OFFICE DENIAL

The Colonial Office in a statement says that report of Dr. Weizmann's speech fails to convey the purport of Lord Passfields conversation with him owing to its incompleteness and lack of accuracy and that it cannot be taken authoritatively.—Reuter.

ALL QUIET IN JERUSALEM

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Cairo.—A telephone message from Jerusalem reports that all was quiet in the city throughout the day.—Reuter.

SPENDER ON PALESTINE RIOTS

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 28.

In a contribution to the "Daily News" Mr. J. A. Spender draws analogy between the riots in Palestine and India and says that the disturbances depend on officials and personalities.—Free Press Beam Service.

FEISAL-ED-DAWISH'S PLIGHT

—:o:—

ISOLATED & SURROUNDED BY HEDJAZ TROOPS

Sheikh Wabha, Sultan Ibn Saud's Counsellor who is at present in London learns from Mecca that Hedjaz troops have completely isolated and surrounded Feisal-ed-Dawish and his supporters.—Reuter.

"DESHBHAGAT" EDITOR'S COMPLAINT

—:o:—

NO SPECIAL CLASS TREATMENT GIVEN TO HIM

MEERUT, Aug. 29.

Lala Attar Sajn, Editor of the "Deshbhagat," who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of publication of a seditious poem, and recommended special class treatment in jail, has, it is understood, petitioned to the United Provinces Government to accord him such treatment. He complains that it has not so far been given him.—A. P.

SIMON CENTRAL COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Punjab & Bengal Reforms on Anvil

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Central Committee have finished the discussion of proposals, pertaining to Punjab. Bengal Reforms are now on the anvil. Law and Order have been decided to be reserved for a fixed period. Dr. Suhrawardy, it is said, advocated that Permanent Settlement should be made a Central subject and the Committee accepted the suggestion. On the question of the Second Chamber for Bengal, the Committee have decided against the Upper Chamber. The Central Committee, it is stated, have not yet received the report of the Bihar Simon Committee.—Free Press Beam Service.

—:o:—

REPORT TO BE IN LORD IRWIN'S HAND BY OCT. 10

LONDON, Aug. 29.

It is expected that the Indian Central Committee will complete the work of surveying the whole ground relative to its labours by the end of the next week after which about a fortnight will be occupied in secretarial drafting of the report based on the resolutions. The draft will be considered and settled in time for report to be in Lord Irwin's hands before his departure for India on October 10.

The "Times" publishes letter from Maulana Mahomed Yakub from Simla urging the extension of Lord Irwin's term of office for at least a year in order to "ensure goodwill and concord all round at the time when the next instalment of reforms is enacted."—Reuter.

SARDAR VALLABHAI IN MADRAS

—:o:—

CORPORATION ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED ON SEPT. 4

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

At the invitation of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Sjt. Mahadeva Desai leaves Madras tonight for Trichengodu to-morrow night reaching Vendaranyam via Trichinopoly on Saturday forenoon. The Corporation address will be presented to him on September 3 when he will unveil the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi at the Corporation Hall. He expects to leave for Bombay on September 4.—Free Press.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President-Elect of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference, arrived in Madras this morning from Bombay. A large number of Congressmen, including Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., Ramdas Pantulu, Mr. Rajagopalachariar and others received him at the railway station amidst shouts of "Vallabhbhai Patel ki Jai" and "Vande Mataram." Mr. Patel was profusely garlanded.—

JHELUM IN FLOODS

—:o:—

RAILWAY LINES BREACHED

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 29.

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Rawalpindi wires under to-day's date:—

Owing to heavy floods in the Jhelum river, the line between Malakwal Khewra Malakwal-Bhera and Malakwal Golepur has breached and through communication is stopped. Transhipment is impossible at present. Booking of passengers and goods is stopped till further orders.—Free Press.

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S RECORD

—:o:—

Round-the World Trip in 21 Days

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Lakehurst, New Jersey.—The Graf Zeppelin has landed here.

The complete world trip of the "Graf Zeppelin" occupied only a few hours over 21 days of which less than 12 days was actual flying time. This is a new record for round the world travel. The Zeppelin will leave for Germany on Saturday. Eckener will remain in United States for a fortnight.—Reuter.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT

—:o:—

ANGLO-AMERICAN PARLEYS PROGRESS WELL

LONDON, Aug. 29

It is learned in well informed British quarters that Anglo-American conversations on naval disarmament are progressing satisfactorily. It is believed that an agreement on some kind of naval formula may be expected very shortly.—Reuter.

East African Deputation to India

—:o:—

LEADER TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY TOMORROW

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

A cable received recently from Mombasa by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru states that Mr. Pandya leader, the East African Deputation to India will arrive Bombay on August 31, having sailed by s.s. "Khandalla" on the 23rd.—Free Press.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE WITH DOMINIONS

—:o:—

TO BE HELD IN CANADA, NOT LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Montreal.—Speaking at luncheon here, Mr. J. H. Thomas said that Government was ready to hold an economic conference with Dominions and have the Conference held in Canada.

The proposal to hold the Conference in Canada instead of London showed the spirit in which the British people approached the whole subject of mutual trade relations.—Reuter

FLUTTER OVER MR. HAJI'S BILL

—:o:—

INDIAN CHAMBERS' FEDERATION'S COUNTER-BLAST

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in a Press communique states:—

"The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is issuing shortly a counter-statement in reply to the recent memorandum addressed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to Members of Parliament and public bodies in Great Britain in regard to alleged introduction legislation aiming at economic discrimination against non-Indians"

CONVICT SENT TO GALLOWS

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

Golam Mohammed, a life convict in the Lahore Central Jail, was today sentenced to death under Section 302 for the murder of Iswar Singh, another convict in the Central Jail.—Free Press.

LAHORE CONGRESS

—:o:—

Punjab Means to Make it a Success

NATIONAL WORKERS ALERT

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

Preparations for the forthcoming Congress session have been taken in hand in right earnest. Mr. Parshottamlal Sondhi, Secretary of the Congress Publicity Committee states that following a visit of a deputation of the Reception Committee, Lala Harkishenlal made a donation of Rs. 1,111 for the Congress.

A deputation consisting of Pandit Santanam, Lala Dunichand Lala Gopichand, Sardar Sardulsingh, Mr. Caveeshar, Mr. Bishennath, Mr. Ferozechand and others will regularly collect funds from tomorrow in the city.

A deputation headed by Parbati Devi and Mr. Chabildas will commence collection of funds in the whole province after the National Week.

Dr. Kitchlew has promised to devote October, November and December and Raizada Hansraj November and December exclusvely to Congress work, They accompanied by other persons are touring the province.

The question of the site of the site of the forthcoming session will be settled finally in a couple of days.—A. P.

POLICEMAN GETS JAIL

—:o:—

AFFIXING THREATENING POSTERS ON RY, STATIONS

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

The Ferozepur Railway Police Constable who was arrested on May 18, in connection with affixing a poster on the Lahore Railway Station platform threatening outbreak of simultaneous fires in various stations on the North-Western Railway was convicted to-day under Section 506 read with Section 507 and sentenced to one year's and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively the sentences to run concurrently.

The prosecution story is that in May various posters were found affixed in the Loco and carriage Workshops at Moghulpura on the N. W. R. threatening outbreak of simultaneous fire in various carriages and buildings and actually some carriages and offices were found in flames The poster in question was affixed on the night between 17 and 18th May and led to the arrest of the accused on the similarity of handwriting. He was placed before Mr. Mahomood, First Class Magistrate who convicted him as aforesaid.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AT MULTAN.

—:o:—

MULTAN, Aug. 29.

All precautionary measures have been taken by the Deputy Commissioner to meet the situation in consequence of the floods in Jhelum and Chenab. Officers have been deputed to watch the canal banks and bunds. Revenue assistant in charge of Multan and Kabirali Tehsil has issued instructions to all Zaildars, Lumbardars and Zamindars to inform the people of the impending danger and seek places of safety.—A. P.

AID TO SIR RONALD ROSS.

—:o:—

SIMLA, August 29.

It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has approved of the Government proposal to pay two thousand pounds as India's contribution to the appeal recently issued in England by eminent medical men to set free from financial anxieties Sir Ronald Ross a member of Indian Medical Service, who did immense amount of distinguished work on Malaria.—A. P.

SIND NOT YET OUT OF DANGER.

—:o:—

Punjab Rivers in Angry Mood

DERA GAZI KHAN UNDER WATER.

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

Reports from Attock show that owing to heavy rain in the hills, the Indus river has risen six feet over the record flood of 1882 and nine feet higher than that registered during the Shyok dam burst last week. The river continues to rise and record damagg to life and property is feared. Already villages on either side of the Kabul river and on the banks of the Indus near Attock Fort have been washed away. Railway station at Wah, fifteen miles from Attock has also been swept away. Reports are also being received of extensive breaches on the N. W. Railway lines.—A.P.

—:o:—

TELEGRAM TO VICEROY AND GOVERNOR.

The following are copies of the telegrams sent by Bombay Sindhi Panchayat to (1) His Excellency Governor-General of India, Simla, and (2) His Excellency Governor of Bombay, Poona:—

"Bombay Sind Panchayat requests your Excellency to wire Agent N. W. Railway to allow people of Sind, who are suffering heavily due (to) floods and cholera, free passage enabling them (to) leave infected areas for big towns. Also your Excellency will wire Commissioner-in-Sind to arrange for free boats in flooded areas as boatmen are charging exorbitant rates. Kindly reply".

The following is the copy of the telegram sent to the Agent, N. W. Railway, Lahore:—

"Bombay Sind Panchayat request your board to allow people in Sind, who are suffering heavily due (to) floods, cholera, free railway passage to enable them (to) leave infected areas for big towns. It is humane to grant request looking to their miserable condition. Kindly reply".

A telegram has also been sent to Commissioner-in-Sind.

DERA GAZI KHAN THREATENED

CITIZENS PANIC-STRICKEN

MULTAN, Aug. 29.

The town of Dera Gazi Khan is terribly suffering from the effects of heavy rains and from floods from the Indus. Several villages are reported to have been washed off and the whole harvest is said to be ruined. The town is surrounded by rain water, but the rise of the Indus is doing greater havoc.

To-day by 2 p.m. 58 ft. of water is expected to reach the Indus and by 2 p.m. to-morrow i.e. 12 hours after, the level of water in the river is expected to rise up to 66ft., and if the water were to rise to this level Dera Gazi Khan, it is said, would be completely submerged under water, and the population would be in danger. The people are becoming terror-stricken.

Officials from Multan have gone to the spot and are trying to protect the Bunds. But there seems to be no chance against such a huge volume of water rushing into the town. Communications between the various villages and other smaller towns are cut off, owing to the heavy rains and flood.

300 LIVES LOST?

The loss of life up to this day is not definitely known. But rumour has it that it has gone up to about 300.

The people of Dera Gazi Khan are trying to take shelter in safe places. Some are reported to have gone to Muzaffargarh and Multan Districts. Officials of the Agricultural Department are reported to have gone to Macleodganj to help the sufferers. The loss to animal life is said to be far heavier in some villages. The flood is said to have done so much harm in a place as to have left no sign of a village.

Telegraphic communication is also cut off, and efforts are being made by the Engineering Department to save the Town.—Free Press.

INDUS FLOODS SLOWLY EBBING.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The Government of the Punjab state that since yesterday, great anxiety is being caused by the abnormal floods passing down the three Western rivers of the Punjab, as a result of excessive rainfall. The Indus flood at Attock yesterday exceeded the 1882 flood by nearly seven feet. It has begun to fall slowly to-day.

The flood in the Jhelum at the Mangla Headworks of the Upper Jhelum Canal was 10 feet higher than the very serious flood of last year. The flood in the Chenab at the Khanki headworks of the Lower Chenab is also higher than last year's record flood. The risk of serious damage to the headworks of the Canal system is grave. It is feared that there will be loss of life, cattle and property in the areas concerned.

Particular anxiety is felt for the districts of Muzaffargarh and Dera Gazi Khan, where the embankments have already been damaged by the recent floods. Warnings were given to all districts concerned in good time and all steps are being taken to give further warning to all those threatened and to watch and strengthen the protective works.—A. P.

****

SIND FLOODS.

—:o:—

Governor's Relief Fund.

SHERIFF'S MEETING ON MONDAY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has decided to start a Governor's Relief Fund in Bombay for the relief of sufferers from the floods in Sind. The leading commercial bodies are approaching the Sheriff of Bombay to call a Sheriff's meeting on Monday next, September 2nd at 6 p.m. His Excellency will attend in person and address the meeting."

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Renewed Buying in Mill Shares

TATA STEELS FIRM

Bombay, Aug. 29.

In response to firmness of raw cottonf values, the market opened steady for mill shares. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 744-6, Fazal 570, Pearl 320 and Century 322-8. There was some profit-taking at this level and prices declined somewhat. At the decline shorts were covering freely which resulted in a steady improvement in prices and the market closed at about the highest level of the day. Tata Iron shares opened steady and ruled firm on bull support reaching new high level. Later on there was scattered liquidation which caused a small relapse in prices. There was some liquidation and buying in Indian Cement and Bombay Steam shares, Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1,230 and lost Rs. 5 before the close. Andhra shares advanced to Rs. 635 and Tata Powers reached Rs. 607-8. Tata Steel second preference shares closed at Rs. 75.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Bombay Dyeing 741, 45, 38, 45.
Century 321, 24, 20, 21.
Colaba 123, 123-2.
Crescent 92.
Fazul 570, 68, 73, 63, 66, 70.
Indore 376.
N Madhowji 31.
Nagpur 480, 5f, 80.
New Great 171, 72.
Pearl 323, 21, 25, 15, 18, 21.
Simplex 46, 47.
Swadeshi 408.
Burma 745, 46, 45.
Hydro 1225, 31, 26 25.
Tram 135, 35-16.
Deff 232, 37, 36, 38-2, 36-14.
Ord 63, 64-4, 64, 63-14.
Bundi 18-6.
Indian 270, 75, 61, 70-10.
Katni Ord 208, 1
Alcock 303, 2.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay Aug. 29

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 342|8.
Appollo 60 nil 3.7
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 72-8.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd 745
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 170.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100, 321/4.
Central India 100, 480
Colaba Land Mills 123-2.
Crescent 100, 92-8
Currimbhoy 250, nil 102-8
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 467-8.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/7/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 138-12
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, nil 7
Fazulbhoy 230, 570
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 148-12
Gold Mour 100, nil, 90.
Hindustan 100 6v 155c.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 140
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 7s 1035
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 376-4
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Waghji 1,000, 10y. 1600
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11-8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 86/4
Kohinoor 10, 105 174-6
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1542/8.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 156/4.
New City of Bombay 73-12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 172-8
Osmanshahi 75 21/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 321-4
Phoenix 100, 326/4.
Premier 10 nil 2-6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Allbless Silk 50 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. 4825
Simplex Mill 47-8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8-4.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 408-12
Tata Mill 25, nil. 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2290.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd. 100
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77/8
Central 200 xd 18/10.
Eastern £5 dd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f 1400.
Imperial Contributory 125 108 346-4
Union 5/11, 3-5
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-4
Central India Mining 7/6
Gwalior Cement 88, 10f 90
Indian Cement 270-10
New India Assurance 51f. 21/12.
Punjab Cement 100, 11/8.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 142-8
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd 21.
United Cement 100 6v. 65.
Katni Ord. xd. 206-4
Katni Defd 760.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 792/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 113-8
Central Provinces 92/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97-8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 75/12.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6v 88
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 90.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 83.
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapti Valley xd. 656-4
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 130 xd
Surat Electric O 100, 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 635
Bombay Tram Ord xd. 135 10
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd 1225
Tata Power 800, nil 607-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f. 152-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 180
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1150.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 295.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y. 515.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y., 395.
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 482-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 11.
New India Assurance 6y. 21-12
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2040
Vulcan 100 68/0y xd 6/8.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y. 302-8.
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy 25, 15 196-14.
Burma Uganda 80 nil, 23-8
Burma T Corportion 745.
Burma Crop. 10 As. 10 by 11/14
Indian Radio Ord. 355 def. 370.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/13
Tata Construction xd. 43.
Tata Iron Ord. 63-14
Tata Iron Defd. 236-14

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 112.
Assur. Veerji Mills B 7 (F. T.) 94.

Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) £0.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro. B. 8 108-12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Valley B/8, 108/8
Apollo Mills B, 7/8 F.T. 90

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 135
Tata 2nd Pref. 75
Andhra Pref. 980
Tata Power Pref. 1015.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
94

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 28.

Demand Bills	484.25

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 29.

The local market opened quiet at Rs. 343/4 for Broach A./M. delivery. The opening weakness was more due to local liquidation which was well absorbed by Commission houses. The general feeling is for a reaction based on reports of scattered showers in Texas. Prices declined to Rs. 342/8. Liverpool opened quiet but steady at a rise of 1 point. Rates in the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 342-8.
Oomra D-J 307.
Bengal D-J 258.

COTTON STRADDLE

—:o:—

Bombay, August 29.

Some of our readers seek our advice for straddle business. Looking to the cheapness of Indian Cotton, we think it will be a profitable straddle to buy Broach A/M 1930 delivery against sales of May contract at New York at present difference and averaging on further widening of the present parity.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Nov.	227.00 plus 1.30
Feb.	218.00 plus 0.90

LINSEED & WHEAT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Linssed Sept.	12 9 3
Linseed May	12 10 0
Wheat Sept.	7 7 9
Wheat Jan.	8 1 0
Wheat May	9 10 9

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Bengal D./J. 259.
Broach A./M. 343.
Oomra D./J. 307.
Southern Au./Sept. 320.

SPOT RATES.

Broach	351	346	338	333
S.D.	353	348	340	335
P.A.	354	349	341	336
K.V.	345	340	332	329
Dholera	340	335	327	322
Kalajin	344	339	331	326
Cutch	358	353	345	340
Surat	411	406	398	393
Rajpipla	411	406	398	393
Navsari	426	421	413	408
Southern				319

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

100	Volkart Bros. Nimbahera	271
100	do. Amraoti	285
100	G. G. Kesha Darwaha	280
100	do. Vadal	245
100	Aboobakar & Co. Karanga	275
100	do. Halda	275
100	Ralli Bros. Munabadar	320
100	Japan T. & Co. Khamgaon	262
100	do. Saoner	297
100	Toyomankwa Shegaon	280
100	do. Mulkapur	255
100	do. Botad	231
100	do. Bhavnagar	230

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	27-8-29	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	115	365,186
Central India	231	391,072
Parsi and Nagar	12	262,983
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	85,102
Berar	157	791,823
Central Provinces	105	393,607
Total Oomras	620	2,289,773
Dholera	...	248,735
N.W. Provinces	...	62,338
Rajputana	52	51,717
Sind-Punjab	125	135,079
Broach	87	196,166
Coompta & Dharwar	391	134,214
Westerns-Northerns	105	64,566
Cocoanada	...	5
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	39,819
Persian	...	1,774
American	...	11,719
Egyptian & African	...	109,381
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.	.....	47
Total	1,378	3,345,333

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1 Sept. to 22 Aug 27-8-29	This year.
Europe	1,725	934,772
Japan & China	848	1,767,178
Coast Ports	27	20,089
Up-country by Rail	...	140,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	22,782
Total	2,600	2,885,103

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Light to moderate rain Amerillo Dist. Excessive heat continues West Belt. Entire Belt partly cloudy.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futrues 19 to 16 Pts. Higher

EXCESSIVE HEAT AND BULLISH CROP ESTIMATE

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

The New York cotton futures market ruled firm on continuance of excessive heat and bullish private crop estimate. Trade is inclined to buy rather more and prices have exhibited some strength. On Wednesday the market opened at unchanged prices but steadily advanced reaching top for the day at about noon January option was done at 19.17 at 12.29 p. m. when the market reacted somewhat on profits taking. The market closed at a net rise of 19 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 20 points to 18.90 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 15 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices adanced 13 points at 18.69c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened very steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points and by noon prices were quoted 3 to 4 points above previous closing. In the afternoon prices advanced further and closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points. There was good demand for January 1931 delivery which closed 10 points higher at 9.94d. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 1 point to 10.39 and sales amounted to 6000 bales.

Unfavourable crop reports from Egypt induced covering in Egyptian cotton futures which closed at a rise of 17 to 16 points. Sakillaridis spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 17.05d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 9 points with October 9.94 and January 9.81d.

Mostly all private cables indicate serious deterioration in the West Belt on account of excessive heat. The crop estimate issued by Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co indicate total yield at 15,100,000 bales. This estimate was construed bullish, as if such a figure is confirmed by the next Bureau report it is bound to prove smaller than yearly consumption of American cotton. So far the bullish crop news have stopped selling movement and while trade interests show more disposition to buy, there is absence of any speculative buying of importance. The weekly Government weather report states the weather during the week ending 28th inst. has been unfavourable over large parts of the cotton belt, especially in the west where continued hot and dry weather has prvailed. The crop has made a good progress on extreme Western and parts of North-Western Texas. Weevil activity has been favoured in the weather sections, but in most places the dryness has been favourable to checking them, especially in the Western Belt. Oklahoma shows poor progress. The growth in Arkansas has not been too good. In the north parts of Louisiana the weather has been unfavourable. In Georgia, parts of Piedmont and South Carolina the progress of the crop has varied considerably. The crop progress has been good in North as well as South Carolina.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York August 27:—
October Highest 18.60, lowest 18.45
January Highest 19.00 (1.33 p.m.) lowest 18.87 (10-08 a.m.)
New York August 28:—
October Highest 18.77 lowest 18.52
January Highest 19.17 (12-23 p.m.)
January lowest 18.95 (at the opening)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

We think well of making a straddle by buying January, March or May.

Liverpool and selling January March or May New York.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Looks higher on continuation drought and reduced crop estimates. Our opinion Texas, Oklahoma gone back but doubt any reduction rest of the belt over what U. S. Bureau allowed. Would not sell at this level. Kahn estimates maximum Texas 4 1/2 millions and if drought continues might be much less.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Texas still hot dry, local showers some parts quite inadequate."

Reuter:—

"Market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on bullish crop estimates and Spinners buying futures."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Texas drought unrelieved but fear of dearer money is restraining speculation.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. dated 27th August 1929

"Reports of light rains in Central Texas, do not think crop has been overestimated."

H. Hentz:—"Government weather report considered unfavourable drought continues in Western Belt and crop reports show considerable deterioration. Bullish sentiment increasing. Expect the general tendency to be upward and would prefer operating on the bull side."

Munds and Winslow:—"Deterioration continued. Market will probably be higher."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 28.

October	18.76+.21
December	19.03+.18
January	19.11+.16
March	19.31+.16
May	19.43+.16
Middling Spot	18.90+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 28.

October	18.68+.15
December	18.97+.16
Middling Spot	18.69+.15

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 28.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
October	18.62
January	19.06
March	19.22
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
October	18.68
January	19.10
March	19.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 28

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool Opening	Aug.. 28. Closing.
August		10.02+.05
September		9.98+.06
October	9.96	10.02+.08
November		9.97+.06
December		9.98+.06
January	9.96	10.00+.07
February		10.02+.07
March	10.02	10.07+.07
April		10.07+.07
May	10.06	10.11+.07
June		10.10+.08
July	10.06	10.12+.08
August		10.07+.08
Middling Spot		10.39+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug.. 28.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug.. 28.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.30+.05
Scinde, Fine	6.55+.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.80+.05
Bengal, Good	6.05+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.30+.05
Bengal, Fine	6.55+.05
Oomra, Good	7.20+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.50+.05
Oomra, Fine	7.80+.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.40+.05
Broach, Fine	8.65+.05
Broach Superfine	8.86+.05

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug.. 28.

October	16.42+.17
November	16.42+.17
January	16.52+.14
March	16.68+.18
May	16.85+.18
July	16.91+.18
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	71 .05+.05

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept £9/0/0
Castorseed Bombay ton.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £17/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Shipment Buyers Aug/Sept. £19/15/0

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £20/12/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct. £20/15/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Shipment Hull Value Aug/Sept. £19/12/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 21/12/6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 29.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 28-8-29, 1929-30 340000, 1928-29 193000.
Receipts Yesterday 28-8-29, 1929-30, 25000, 1928-29 26000.
Exports to date 28-8-29, 1929-30 169000, 1928-29 234000.
Stock at Ports 23-8-29, 1929-30 546000, 2928-29 443000.
Stock Interior Towns 23-8-29, 1929-30 184000, 1928-29 258000.
Stock Liverpool 23-8-29, 1929-30 548000, 2928-29 678000.
Visible Supply 23-8-29, 1929-30 1594000, 1928-29 1823000.
Quantity in Sight 23-8-29, 1929-30 426000, 1928-29 227000.

BULLION

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 29.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

London Ready 24|5.
London Forward 24|7.
China Opening 2|4|10, Closing 2|4|10.
America Cent 53|-.
Ready 55|8.
Shrawan Opening 55|7, Closing 55|7.
Bhadar Opening 55|9, Closing 55|9.
Tejimandi:—
Bhadar 21|6|9.
Asho -|14|-.

GOLD.

Ready 21|7|3.
Bhalar -|9|-.
Asho 21|7|-.
N. City 21|10|6.
N. Manor 21|9|6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 28.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 47/9 Cargoes.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 45/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 50/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
Shipment Nominal and Value Aug/Sept. 51/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 28

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 11/11.1/4
Jan/March per cwt 12/2-1/4
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/0.1/2
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/1

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 10.9/16 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 28.

Silver—Market is quiet.
Spot 24-5/16
Forward 24.7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 28.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4/4/11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 28.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-7/ p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6.3/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 28.

T T Berlin on London	20.35-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.86
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.63
T T Berne on London	25.18
T T Paris on London	123.87
T T London on Prague	163.67

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled by Messrs Patel Bros. in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail).

Week ending 23rd Aug.	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into sight	185	426	227
Receipts at U.S. Ports	109	229	114
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	3	16	29
To Continent	69	129	154
To Japan, Canada etc.	3	13	44
Total	75	158	207
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	180	586	760
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	42	104	178
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		516	443
Stocks at American Interior Towns		184	258
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		864	1124
Total		1594	1825
Last week		1589	1937
Difference on week		+05	—112
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		818	730

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 49|6|6, Highest Rs. 49|13, Closing Rs. 49|12|6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 55|7, Closing Rs. 56|2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,708
Linseed	3,632
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	145
Gingellyseeds	648
Poppyseeds	45
Groundnuts	6,026
Castorseeds	505
Rice	356
Myrabollams	1,649
Cottonseeds	2,547
Gram	1,431
Joowar	97
Maize	93
Barley	275
Bajree	420
Coal	Tons. 503

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Ready. Ready leafy.	Ready. Avg.
Bengal Superfine	230	.....
Bengal Fine	220	.....
Bengal F. G.	215	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	220	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G	215	200
Wardha-Hingt Fine	300	270
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	270
Yeotmal Fine	385	265
Arvi Fine	285	255
Amraoti Fine	270	255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	270	255
Mulkapur Fine	260	235
Khandesh Fine	250	225
Muthia Fine	220	210
Muthia F. G.	210	200
Nanded/Purna FGGS	275	260
Purna F.G.G.S	275	260
Parbhani/Sailu FGGS	275	260
Indore/Ujjain Fine	275	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	275	260
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	...	...
Broach F. G	...	...
Westerns M G	...	...
Cambodia	400	...
Miraj/Sangli	...	...
Coompta Good	...	...
Jinja	440	...
Busoga	450	...

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 29.

We have nothing but a quiet market to report during the week with further arrivals expected shortly and there being no holding power amongst the dealers and with the offering of Beet sugars, the general tendency is not for higher prices, dealers and speculators were anxious sellers and ready invoices were sold at Rs. 7-11 to Rs. 7-10 F. B. Harbour basis. There was no enquiry for forward positions and the week passed without any business to report. The feeling is rather nervous and even the Indian importers are selling their holdings on arrivals of steamers at market rates thus checking the market to advance.

Java reported a quiet but steady market with small business passing.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with very little business doing.

American terminals fluctuated to the extent of 6 cents while London terminals showed very little change and fluctuated within 1-1|2d.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Ready Rs. 12-13 equal to 11s. 7d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 100,000 bags.

T M O August Rs. 7-10 equal to 11s. 7d. F. B. Harbour.

T M O September Rs. 7-12-6 equal to 11s. 9d. F. B. Harbour.

T M O October-December Rs. 7-14 equal to 11s. 10-1|2d. F. B. Harbour.

T M O January-March Rs. 8 equal to 12s. F. B. Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S S Nuriehan with 29,000 bags Java sugars.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 28.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£126
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£85-1/8
Conversion Loan	£73
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£56-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£65-1/4
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/4
Victory Bond 4 p.c.	£90-1/4

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 28.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt. Delivery Paid and Sellers Sept/Dec. 35/4-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt. Delivery Paid and Sellers Jan/April 35/1.1/2

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A young energetic SALESMAN, decent appearance, good knowledge of English essential. Apply personally to DAWAR H. KAZI, LIMITED, Shoe Store, 249, Hornby Road, between 2 and 4 p.m. Saturday.

A 32760

WANTED immediately for Dayal Singh College, Lahore, (i) A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH in the grade of Rs. 200-25/2-400, with the benefit of Provident fund and (ii) a LECTURER OF ENGLISH on Rs. 160 per mensem for six months. Apply up to the 15th September, 1929, to SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dayal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore.

A 32758

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for selling shares of highly promising Jute Mills and Chemical Works concern on liberal commission. Apply to Managing Agents—THE DUCCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS, Ltd. 97 Clive Street Calcutta

A F

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L 32711

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for an Arya Kumari, aged 16 years, caste Arora, healthy, handsome, accomplished, Harmonium knowing and well up in household duties. Please address to AMIR SINGH AND CO., Wine and General Merchants, Moradabad.

R 1847

BOOKS.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR: —THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad, Deccan.

L 8261

IF you are spiritually-minded or a student of philosophy, mysticism and sufism, you must read the world's leading monthly, THE MEHER MESSAGE, which is edited by Kaikhushru J. Dastur, M.A., LL.B., Though started from last January, it is fast becoming popular. It is the only Magazine in which the world's greatest Scientist Philosopher Mystic, His Divine Majesty Meher Baba, contributes articles. Annual subscription, Rs. 3; single copy, 5 annas. Apply to The Manager, The Meher Message, Meherabad, Ahmednagar, Deccan.

L R1853

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

EXPAND YOUR BUSINESS, your advertising matter, Handbills, Catalogue, distributed throughout Calcutta and Suburbs at Rs. 2 per 1,000. N. MANDAL, P. O. Bara-nagore, Calcutta.

T R 1849

S. H. MACHINERY REQUIRED—(1) One Marshalls' Tripgear Compound Condensing STEAM ENGINE, to drive Forty Single Roller Gins. (2) One Three Ton, Four Ton, or Five Ton ICE PLANT. (3) One WATER HEATER. All correspondence with fullest details of Machinery should be addressed to:—Messrs. NATHU RAM CHAMAN LALL, Cotton and Oil Factory, Mukt Sar (Punjab).

T R 1848

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

—:o:—

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th August from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE OF THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 5|- per share of Rs. 50|- for the year ended 28th February, 1929, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting, held on the 29th August, 1929, is made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1929 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAYS, on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 19th August, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Henshaw's Buildings,
19, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.
29th August, 1929.

L 32759

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 21739 in respect of 5 Ordinary shares Nos. 367135 to 367139 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Ranchhoddas Bhagubhai Shroff has been lost or stolen. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued, irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 29 August, 1929.
RANCHHODDAS BHAGUBHAI SHROFF.

R1852

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No. 3901 in respect of 15 Ordinary shares Nos. 233482 to 233496 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Manibai, wife of Ranchoddas Laljee has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate allotment letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 29th August, 1929.

RJ851

OF INTEREST TO FURNITURE DEALERS.

JUBBULPORE TEAK
for ornamental work and artistic furniture.

Your artists and designers will love to work on MATERIAL which enables them to display their ability at its best.

MANAGING PARTNER,
Raja Gokul Das Saw Mills,
Jubbulpore (C.P.).
Local Agents in all principal markets.

32746

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 720 of 1929.
Re: HAJI TARMAHOMED AYUB, a firm, carrying on business at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay: Adjudged Insolvents.
Exparte: SULLEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA and the Bank of India Ltd.: Petitioning Creditors.

ON the 27th day of August, 1929, an order has been made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors' firm as Insolvents.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.

32761

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
'ON WITH THE SHOW'
An Entirely New Production.
Plan at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ltd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 p. m.
SCANDAL
A Universal Talking Picture in 9 Reels
WITH
LAURA LA PLANTE
Absorbing Drama of a Beautiful Girl who Fought Society's Snares only to become the central figure in a Murder Mystery

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
CECIL DE MILLE'S
BRAVE HEART
featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
LILIAN RICH.
TYRONE POWER
The Dramatic story of a College Bred Indian who shoulders guilt to save the honour of the brother of the girl he loves.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Scream of the Screen!

TO-MORROW
Another M.G.M. Special
THE CROWD
It's life—as we live every day!

STARLO DIAMONDS (REGD.)
Guaranteed Hardness, lustre and brightness equal to genuine Diamonds NEVER GROWS DULL.
Rate varies from Rs. 3 to 6 per carat.
S. J. SUBRAMANIA CHETTY & CO.
Jewellers and Starlo Diamond Merchants.
TRICHINOPOLY (S. India.)
Tel:—"STARLO."

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Dr. W.C. ROY'S
SPECIFIC
FOR
IN SANITY.
It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed, it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of insanity
Apply to—
NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.,
Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2
OR
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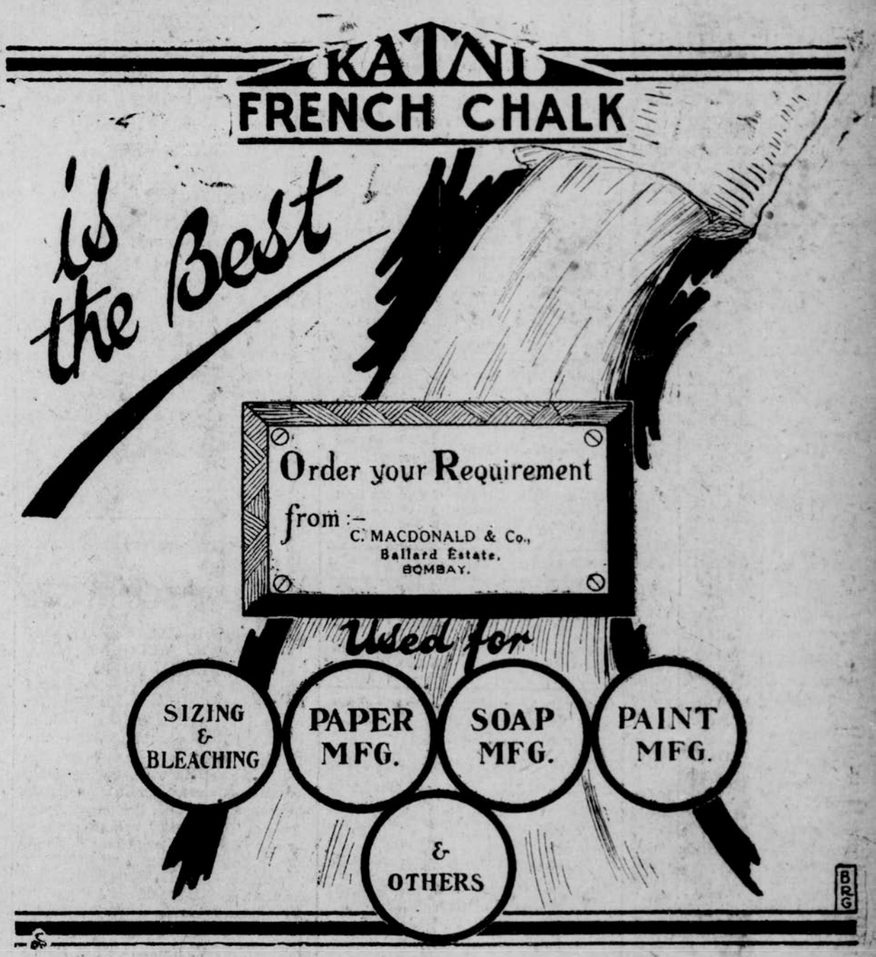

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Length of Column	21½ inches	Column	Inches				
Width of Column	2¼ "	1 to 200	in.	4.00	501 to 1000	in.	2.80
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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
31 Aug.	Malwa* ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x..	ALL	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..	WILL	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,614
31 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16.572
11 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana*..		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..	FROM	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10.946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10.602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16.650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda*..		16,572
		AT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*..		16568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	ADEN	11518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nageto Maru ..	5901	20 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori Maru ..	10009	....	@4Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	a 18Sept.
@TokushimaMaru.	5976	16 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5838	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	19 ,,	6 Oct.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Asama Maru ..	22000	Maiden voyage	8 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th ,,	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
27th ,,	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th ,,	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd ,,	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
30th Aug.	Varsova ..	Busrah viaKarachi
4th Sep.	Bandra ..	Busrah viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	Kragola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesday and Thhursdays-Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday-Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Forf. BOMBAY.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RESEARCHES, DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS

As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially wecome. Modern Indian scietists, brought up in the experimental methods of the West "are proving to the world that they could pursue science not only for itself but for its application to the benefit of mankind."

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An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India in their capacity as poets, publicists, reformers, and Ministers of the Church in India.

CONTENTS Krishna Mohan Bannerji Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satihianathan, Dr. Imadud Din, Kshemrah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamiknnu Pillai Narayan Vaman Tilak Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh. With Portraits.

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Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,27,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

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LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

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Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseiz
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

S. WASHIO,
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

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East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

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Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

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PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
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(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

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To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

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is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	1926	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 468 ,,	1927	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	1928	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10 per Annum | 1927 ,, 25 per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

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H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
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25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

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CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
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per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

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TO-DAY.

S.S. "Mantua" with the English mails of August 15, due at 6 a.m.
Municipal Corporation 4 p.m. (B. T.).

SATURDAY, August 31.

S.S. "Malwa" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 1.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Annual General Meeting, 9, Bakehouse Lane, 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

AIMAI CHAMARBAGWALA HOSPITAL.

The Aimai Merwanjee Chamarbagwala Free Ophthalmic Hospital:—The Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the kind donation of Rs. 205 from Mr. C. S. Dadinatha, in memory of late Bhagwandin Guha for the use of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

ZOROASTRIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Bank, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant, and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning, the 31st at daylight.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Chattan" arrived in London on the afternoon of 27th instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 22nd instan arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling)

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 24th August, 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India.	310,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	7,500,000
Total	7,810,000

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Sukkur, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were practically stationary: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	21 to 66
Gujarat	26 to 47
Konkan	25 to 26
Deccan	20 to 57
Karnatak	13 to 38

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2-1/2 crores of twelve months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Thursday. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,61,75,000 and Rs. 3,94,50,000 respectively. Tenders for 12 months bills at Rs. 94-14-0 and above aggregating Rs. 1,61,75,000 were accepted in full. There were no lower tenders. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99-1-0 and above aggregating Rs. 11,25,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for twelve months and three months bills were Rs. 5-1-10 and Rs. 3-10-8 per annum respectively.

Twelve months intermediate bills sold from the 22nd to the 28th August 1929 were Rs. 1,25,000.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 1-1/2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 3rd September 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 6th September 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

There will be no further sales of intermediate bills for the present. The sale of twelve months treasury bills by tender has been discontinued for the present, but such bills will be sold from Friday, the 30th August 1929 until further notice at a rate of Rs. 94-15-0 per cent subject to the usual conditions regarding centres of sale and denominations.

ALLEGED PLOT TO MURDER FINANCE BROKER

Case Committed to Sessions

Mongibai Javeri, a Gujerati woman aged 35, and three others, one of whom is her brother, who stood charged with attempting to murder Mr. Vithaldas Gegabhai Javeri, a finance broker (first accused's husband), were committed, on Thursday, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to the sessions of the High Court.

The accused in the case are: Mongibai Javeri, Krishnaram Dajiram (a cook), Govindji Velji (brother of Mongibai) and Kerson Soni, Jahur Ahmed Hussein alias Babulal, a Mahomedan, alleged to have been a party to the conspiracy, was granted pardon as he had turned approver.

At the previous hearing of the case, it was stated by Inspector D. W. Karnik and Sub-Inspector M. A. Hakim that on the information given by another Mahomedan, the room of Jahur Ahmed Hussein (the approver) who was an under-trial prisoner in connection with February riots, was searched on March 17. It was alleged that in the course of the search, a pistol, a bullet, gun-powder and some pieces of paper were found in his room. On a statement made by Hussein, the room of the second accused in Gaewadi was searched when a cloth bag was found therein. When the cloth bag was opened with the keys given by the second accused, the police found a bottle containing gun-powder, six bullets, eight caps and six letters among other papers. The prosecution allege that the six letters found were in the handwriting of Mongibai, the first accused. In the course of their investigations, the police arrested Mongibai at her residence in Girgaum and the remaining accused.

ACCUSED REFUSE TO MAKE STATEMENT.

When asked whether they had any statements to make, all the accused replied that they would make them at the High Court.

The Magistrate then committed all the four accused to the ensuing sessions of the High Court on charges of having entered into a criminal conspiracy with intent to murder and aiding and abetting one another in the said conspiracy, between September 1928 and March 1929.

Mongibai, the first accused, was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 7,000 with one surety in like amount, the surety to deposit Rs. 5,000.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. B. T. Desai and Mr. A. R. Gadkari appeared for the first accused; Mr. P. A. Mahale for the second; and Mr. G. A. Sabnis for the third accused. The fourth accused was unrepresented.

C. P. COUNCIL

Governor Extends Term

NAGPUR, Aug. 29.

The Central Provinces Government, in a communique, states that for the reasons given in his address to the Central Provinces Legislative Council on the 21st August, His Excellency the Governor has decided not to proceed to the dissolution of the Council, but to extend its term for a period to be fixed hereafter. A further announcement will be made before the necessity arises for making a formal order of extension.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF HINDU WOMEN

GUJRATI AMATEURS STAGE "ARYA ABALA"

The Sarvajanik Gujarati Amateurs are staging to-night (Friday) the "Arya Abala", a social drama in Gujarati at the Baliwalla Theatre, Grant Road. This will be the second performance of the drama, the first having come off successfully on Tuesday last.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF GUJARATI AMATEURS.

The idea of founding the Gujarati Amateurs originated from Dr. Lakdawala who is a well-known medical practitioner of Bombay. In his college days, Dr. Lakdawala used to take a prominent part in amateur performances and it struck him that the stage could be successfully made a means for carrying on an extensive propaganda against social evils. His early efforts in this direction came in for severe criticism from the Gujarati community. The Indian stage is still in its infancy and the orthodox people have got a notion that it is the exclusive province of professionals. They do not approve of respectable members of society joining the stage. In spite of adverse circumstances and a hostile public opinion, Dr. Lakdawala has, by his sincerity of purpose and perseverance, made a remarkable hit at the very first performance. On Tuesday night the Baliwala Theatre was almost full, and some of the parts, notably those of the hero and heroine were applauded by the audience.

OBJECT OF THE PLAY.

The drama itself is a very instructive one. It depicts in a touching language, the pitiable and helpless condition of women in Hindu Society. Educated girls who can think and act freely for themselves if they so chose, are forced by the demon of public opinion to enter into what may be appropriately called a matrimonial bargain. Parents and guardians actuated by selfish and mean motives do not care to consider the serious consequences that result from such unholy alliances. They look to their own interests and completely overlook the happiness of the married couple. To remedy this state of society is the object of the play, and how far this has been made appealing by Dr. Lakdawala's enthusiastic band of actors can only be realised by seeing it with one's own eyes.

WANTED BY POLICE FOR LAST SEVEN YEARS

ALLEGED FRAUD OF OVER RS. 2 LAKHS

MR. J B. MEHTA COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Mr. Jinubhai Bhagwandas Mehta, B.A., LL.B., a partner of Onkarji Kasturchand, Managing Agents of the National Cement Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in liquidation) was ordered to stand his trial at the ensuing criminal session of the Bombay High Court, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for alleged embezzlement in respect of Rs. 2,22,000, fraudulently using as genuine a forged Bank pass, book and abetment of forgery of the same.

The offence it is alleged was committed as far back as 7 years ago. There had been a warrant for the arrest of the accused as well as another Mr. Chimanlal Ranchhodlal Desai since the year 1922. While the latter is still absconding, Mr. Mehta was arrested by the police at Bhusaval about the beginning of this year and brought to Bombay.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution story was that the accused was one of the promoters of the National Cement Manufacturing Co. Ltd. in 1920 and was then managing its affairs. Applications for shares were invited and certain allotments were made. The directors of the firm included Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla (Chairman), Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Onkarchand who was represented in Bombay by Mr. Bapulal Daulatram, Mr. Hiralal Mehta, the late Mr. Ranchoddas Modi, Solicitor, and the accused. The accused was in charge of accounts, receiving shae amounts and have allotments made.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATIONS

After a lapse of time it was discovered that large sums of money received in respect of shares were misappropriated by the accused and one Desai, still reported to be at large. To screen the misappropriations, it was alleged that a pass book purporting to be that of the Bank of India Ltd. was created in order to practice deception upon the directors. Entries were also made in that pass book so as to give an impression that the moneys of the firm were duly deposited in the Bank.

Proceedings were then instituted in the High Court under the Indian Companies' Act when Mr. Justice Norman Kemp ordered the prosecution of the accused. After the arrest of the accused only recently, a criminal case was launched against him in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate who recorded the evidence of Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. Hiralal Mehta, and Mr. Girdharlal Mehta amongst others. A commission was also issued for the examination of Mr. Bapulal Daulatram at Indore.

The accused did not call evidence and stated that he would make his statement in the High Court.

The Magistrate then framed charges against him holding that a "prima facie" case had been made against him.

On the application of Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Defence Counsel, His Worship ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 35,000 with one surety to deposit Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Kirke-Smith conducted the prosecution.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE & ACCUMULATED GRANTS

CORPORATION'S DECISION

DR. VIEGAS' SUGGESTION ACCEPTED

An interesting question whether the Schools Committee can save money from the annual budget grants and invest the accumulations in its name, was discussed at the Corporation meeting. Several Councillors opined that the accumulations should be returned to the Corporation. Ultimately, it was resolved to refer the matter to the Schools Committee for report.

REFUND TO THE MUNICIPAL FUND.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved:—"That the Schools Committee be requested to refund to the Municipal Fund the sum of Rs. 1,71,628 being the difference between the actual (2,77,185) and budgetted (1,05,557) opening balance of the School Fund for the year 1929-30 and that the Commissioner be requested to report the recovery of the amount.

That copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Standing Committee for information."

Mr. Rahimtoola pointed out that under the Rules, the Schools Committee could not have an opening balance of more than Rs. 20,000 and therefore it should not have accumulated the large balance it had done, nor had it the power under the Act to invest the accumulated balance. He submitted that that the Schools Committee should be called upon to refund to the Municipal Fund, the excess amount, which it possessed.

DR. VIEGAS'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the subject-matter of the proposition be referred to the Schools Committee for report. He submitted that in all fairness the Committee should be given an opportunity to explain the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the procedure which the Schools Committee had been following was a long-standing one. It was irregular and it was for the Corporation to reconsider, what minimum amount, the Committee should have, if the present minimum of Rs. 20,000 was not sufficient. He also pointed out that the Standing Committee was the only Statutory Committee under the Municipal Act who could invest the money. He suggested that as the Finance Committee of the Corporation the matter be sent for a report.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee for a report.

The President ruled the amendment out of order. He informed the House that according to the latest figure, the accumulated balance in the hands of the Schools Committee was Rs. 1,50,000.

Mr. C. V. Setalvad moved the third amendment that the Schools Committee be called upon to refund the balance of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Municipal Fund.

DON'T DECIDE OFF HAND.

The Commissioner advised the Corporation not to decide off hand what the amount really was and suggested that the Standing Committee was the proper body to deal with the matter. If it was not possible, he offered to deal with it himself.

Mr. M. N. Talpade suggested a rider to Dr. Viegas' amendment that the Schools Committee should report on the subject in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Viegas accepted the rider.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla moved the fourth amendment that the Commissioner be requested to report on the subject.

DR. VIEGAS'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Closure was applied at this stage and the amendment of Dr. Viegas was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (B. T.).

HINDU WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

On Wednesday evening Girjashanker Jagjiwan, a Hindu residing at Dadar went to Bhoiwada Police station and reported that while going to his room he heard the child of his neighbour crying in the room and while peeping through a ventilator saw Dhanabai Kanji (30) his neighbour's wife hanging with a rope. The police went to the spot and cut off the rope and removed the woman to the hospital, but she died on the way.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday morning when Kanji Karsan, a carpenter, deceased's husband, said that on Wednesday morning he gave the deceased Rs. two for foodstuffs and went to work. In the evening when he returned home he learnt that his wife was taken to the hospital by the police and that she was dead. The deceased was suffering from epileptic fits for the last two years and had lost a son about three months ago. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS

The Latest Gallops

(By "PILOT.")

IT SNOWS (Morris) and THE SLOAT (Reynolds) raced well together in a brisk mile. Both are ready.

ROMAN ROUE (Brace) stroke out freely and well in a rattling mile spin from the ten to the two. Back him again.

GRAND WAZIR (Walker) showed good speed for six furlongs. Well on the up-grade.

ATREAS (Burn) pleased in an easy mile gallop. The champion is fit and well.

BALDERSTON (Barnett) outpaced PANDORA'S BOX (Bullock) when the pair went over seven furlongs.

ATHOL (Riding Boy) did six furlongs at a smart pace. Has never been better.

POBEIDA (Riding Boy) and DRUID (Walker) jumped off together from the nine and pulled up at the four. The former is in fine fettle.

LONG REIGN (Townsend) had FLYING STEVE (Bulock) well beaten in a dash over seven furlongs. He must pay to follow.

MARIO (Walker) and FARHAD (Riding Boy) went over the sprint course (five furlong.)

In a six furlongs' dash METRICAL (Marrable) gave satisfaction.

ALL'S WELL travelled smoothly over six furlongs. Should go on winning.

LAZY MARTIN (Morris) and JOHNATHAN (Reynolds) galloped six furlongs. Room for improvement in both.

In a rousing mile spin DEFEND (Bowley) and LOWMOOR (McDonald) finished well together. Must figure prominently when wanted.

Hill exercised AFFABLE over a mile. A good display.

NAUGHTY LOOK (Morris) outpaced another in a dash over six furlongs. Keep an eye on him.

MELESIGENES (Barnett) beat SHIPSHAPE (Bullock) over a mile.

AMIJ (Barnett) traversed ten furlongs at a fair pace. Fit.

CARDINAL (Obaid) and AHNAF (Riding Boy) contested ten furlongs, the former shaping better.

EMBARDEE improves at a nice rate.

BUICK (Reynolds) went really well for ten furlongs. Should be thereabouts to-morrow.

CO-RESPONDENT (Burn) covered seven furlongs in fine style. Must win races this season.

In a mile gallop HARSAK (Hoyt) was impressive. Back him again.

YOUNG HILAL (Howell) had JURWA (Hoyt) in a mile-and-a quarter gallop.

HUDSON (Khalil) gave a fair display when sent over ten furlongs.

POONA RACES

ACCEPTANCES FOR FIRST DAY

The following are acceptances for the events of the First Day of Poona Races, to be run on Saturday. The first race starts at 3 p.m.:—

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July 1928. W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing Allowance clause in General condition does not apply.)

Amij 9-7; Najmat al Sharq 9-3; Cardinal 9-0; Buick 8-11; My Hope 8-8; Saifuldowla 8 8; Akram 8-7; Yuvraj 8-7; Andolis 8-4, Khumayssa 8-0; Jalal 6-8.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs 3,000, second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 250 A handicap for horses in Class III.

Henrietta 9-6; Bridal Knot 9-6; Basuto 9-2; Guinea Flight 9-4; Lady Luck 9-1; Frank Dale 9-3; Some Lady 9-3; Lakeside 9-1; Grand Wazir 9-0; Qui Vive 9-0; Hamid 8-1; Nanny 7-12; Prose and Verse 8-11; Quatre Bras 7-9, Prince Arthur 8-10; Embardee 8-8; Athol 8-8; Meena 8-5; Jayanti 8-4; Golden Charm 8-2; Bonaparte 8-1; Anything 7-8.

THE ALL-INDIA PRODUCE STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Country-bred entire horses, mares, colts and fillies, to run at three, four and five years old only (i.e. horses foaled in 1926, 1925 and 1924).

All's Well 9-9; Ma Cherie 7-5; Princess Helen 7-5; Jayakumar 9-1; Tripoli 8-12; Druary Dance 8-10; Swank 8-10; Joy 8-10; Dry Sugar 8-7; Devaka 7-5.

THE POONA ARAB STAKES.—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 31st March 1929. W. A. reduced 5 lbs.

Prince Charlie 8-12; Akra 8-12; Young Hilal 8-12; Jurwa 8-1; Orange Blossom 8-12; Subram 8-8; Hudson 8-8; Friday 8-7; October 8-4; Kantaka 8-3; Harsak 8-3; Tajuldowla 7-12, Good Time 7-9; Yafar 6-12.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 1,000. For horses. W. A. and C. reduced 10 lbs.

Atreas 9-7; Melesigenes 9-2; Gorbio 8-2; Tusculum 9-2; Darial 11 9-2; Mario 7-12; It Snows 9-0; Affable 9-0; The Sloat 8-7; Black Tulip 8-7; Star of India 8 7; French Briar 8-7; Sun Arch 8 6; Lowmoor 8-6.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. For Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over, after 31st March 1927. W. A. and C. reduced 14 lbs.

William's Mount 8-11; Aryavardha 8-10; Kishore 8-2; Star of India 8-7; Quickfire 8-2; Rosnaree 8-6; Long Reign 8-6; Roman Roue 8-6; The Lawyer 7-13; Ulster Ally 8-3; Balderston 8-3; Co-respondent 8-3; French Briar 8-3; Lazy Martin 8-2; Jonathan 8-2; Guinea Flight 8-2; Phare 8-2; Arch Druid 7-13; Mario 7-13.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,500, second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Birdwood 9-4; Eastern Bloom 9-4; Cul de Sac 9-3; Pobeida 9-2; Shri Narayan 9-1; Treylon 8-7; Wedding Day 8-12; Pack Up 8-12; Gallant Gael 8-11; North-West-Passage 8-4; Miss Mount 8-11; Red Runner 8-10; Charmaine 8-10; Metrical 8-6; Woolworth King 7-9; Agility 8-0; Naughty Look 7-13; Polecat 7-11; Silver Charm 7-11; Tales of Essex 7-0; Winkford 7-4; This Freedom 7-0.

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK FUTURES 14 POINTS UP

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 29.	
Previous Closing Rate	19.11
To-day's Opening Rate	19.07
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	19.25
Difference	plus .14

In sympathy with easier Liverpool cablegrams the New York cotton market opened at a decline of 4 points and a further decline of 5 points was established on scattered selling. Showers in Texas were inadequate to relieve the previous situation created by excessive heat stimulated steady buying and prices advanced and closed at a rise of 14 points.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Aug. 29.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.00
To-day's Opening Rate	10.01
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.98
Difference	—.02

EXPECTATIONS.

Liverpool is due to open at a rise of 8 to 12 points and Broach A.-M. is expected to open at Rs. 345-0-0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 29.	
Silver Ready	24 5 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	24 7 0
	Unchanged

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 29.	
1st Settlement	55 7 0
2nd Settlement	55 9 0

VICEROY "A DEFEATED STREET URCHIN."

HIS "MOTHER" SLAPS PATEL 'BOY!'

MR. SEN GUPTA ON CURTAILING OF PRESIDENT'S POWERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

"The Viceroy, like a defeated street urchin in an open, free and fair fight with his comrade, ran and complained to his mother and she now administers a slap to the victorious boy, taking advantage of his helplessness in the absence of his mother" thus said Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, leader of the Bengal Congress Council Party in a press interview regarding the amendment of the rule relating to the powers of the President of the Assembly. He added that the new rule would make the position of the President absurd in carrying out day-to-day business of the House. The best course for Government in the circumstances would be to remove the elected President and revert to the old procedure of the Viceroy presiding over the meeting.—A. P.

LAHORE PROCESSION CASE

Five Accused Acquitted

LAHORE, Aug 29.

Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, Lahore, pronounced Orders in the case preferred by the seven volunteers, who were prosecuted under Section 188 I.P.C. in connection with disobedience under Section 144, prohibiting shouts and procession on July 19 last, upholding the conviction and sentence of Dhanawantri and Abdul Malik to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each but the Order of the Lower Court binding them down to keep peace for one year under Section 106 Cr. P.C and furnishing two sureties of Rs. 250 each, were set aside. The remaining five accused, who were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and bound down to keep peace for six months and to furnish 2 sureties for Rs. 200 each, have been acquitted.—Free Press.

'WORST TYPE OF LEGISLATION'

"HINDU" CRITICIZES RULE-MAKING POWERS

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

Indictment is made by the "Hindu" in a leading article to-day that the Government have not been fair either to the Parliament or to the Assembly in the matter of Rule-making powers. The paper quotes the views of the Joint Select Committee and says that the Committee expected all special or novel cases to be placed before the Parliament for approval, before the Rules were promulgated and that they cast the duty on the Secretary of State of getting that the opinion and advising the Standing Committee, as to which Rules merited the positive assent of the Parliament. How the Secretary of State has discharged this duty has been made clear by questions put in the Assembly.

Continuing, the paper says the Rules, framed since 1920 under the Government of India Act, constitute a specimen of the worst type of legislation and it is the duty of the Assembly to see that the evils of the present system are exposed and that its own right to be consulted in regard to Rules is vindicated.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1929.

A Complacent Critic

—:o:—

The "Manchester Guardian," which has the reputation of being less hostile to Indian aspirations than many other British papers, is understood to have anticipated and published the main recommendations of the Indian Central Committee and also a critical review of those recommendations. The Free Press thinks that the author of the review is one who is in confidence of the India Office, but it does not matter who the writer is. According to him the essence of the Committee's recommendations is that the whole civil administration of the country be transferred to the control of the Legislature. And he goes at the Committee, or rather the majority of the Committee, for daring to suggest such transference. He sees red in the proposal and says: "Under the conditions proposed by the Committee we might find our armies threatened by foreigners and insurgent forces as well as internal mutiny, while commerce, communications and civil administrations would have passed into the hands of those whose views and motives are to us uncertain." Many contingencies are possible under a Swaraj Government as they are even now, but why should it be gratuitously assumed that the Swaraj Government would not face these contingencies at least as well as the present Government does and many other weaker Governments do? Indeed, the probabilities are that Indians will fare better under their own Government as they must know and value their own interests better than aliens can. At present they enjoy neither real peace nor prosperity nor genuine freedom. They could not possibly be worse off with a Responsible Government.

No British Cabinet, says the writer in question, is likely to face the risk he suggests. That may or may not be true. But it is the whole truth to say that Indians will not accept anything less than full Dominion Status, whatever the Central Committee's demands may amount to. The writer himself feels nearly as much. For he says: "If the proposals of the Central Committee are to be on these lines, it is plain that no proposals which the Cabinet is likely to sanction will appear acceptable even to Moderate opinion." Yet, he suggests that the Cabinet should offer its own "bedrock terms" and then look out for Indian leaders who are capable of forming and holding a Party together and then deal with them. He is not himself very hopeful of finding All-India leaders so accommodating. His estimates of several of them are most amusing. Mahatma Gandhi is to him "impracticable" and "nothing more than the shadow of that great name." Pandit Motilal "does not take to politics seriously enough," and Pandit Jawaharlal "is too intellectual to be a practical politician." Whatever might be the value of these fanciful remarks, it is clear that none of those leaders would suit our critic. He does not find much hope in the important minorities because, he says, "Muslims and non-Brahmins have not yet thrown out one All-India leader." And the Moderates "are without a following in the country." After a necessarily futile search for obliging All-India leaders, the writer comes to the comfortable conclusion that it will be easy to secure co-operation of provincial leaders and that it is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the Central Government against the Assembly. The device is, by now, familiar of exploiting provincial pride, of playing one province against another with the sop of varied measures of provincial autonomy. If the British think that this poor strategy can solve the Indian problem, they are verily living in a dream-land. However, the day of disillusionment will not be long in coming.

The Cold Douche

—:o:—

The enthusiasm with which the news from the Hague was received in America and Europe, that an agreement in principle had been at last arrived at there by the Allies of the Great War in regard to the thorny problem of allocation of reparation payments is bound to be replaced by a feeling of nervousness owing to the latest developments at the Conference. The Allies may have agreed but "we have not agreed," says Herr Wirth, the German Delegate and this remark coming from the party that has to foot the bill opens up ominous possibilities of the whole issue being thrown again into the melting pot. Nor will the comments in the German Press that "Germany has again been cornered and she must pay the bill or be saddled with the blame of torpedoing the conference" ease the situation. The German people are entitled to regard the agreement arrived at by the Allies as an effort to bully and browbeat them. It is possible that they regard with some satisfaction the success which Mr. Snowden scored at the Conference, compelling the Four Powers to raise the barometer of concessions to Britain. There is also no doubt that the decision in regard to the evacuation of the Rhineland, a belated concession to a repeatedly expressed German demand, may produce a more favourable atmosphere for Dr. Stresemann to pursue his policy of convincing German political circles that the reparation problem must be finally settled, even at the risk of slightly greater sacrifices on the part of Germany. But the difficulty in the whole matter, as has been rightly pointed out in a recent issue of the "New Leader", is that "the Young Plan is as little likely to prove a final settlement of Reparations as any of the five or six Conferences that preceded the Hague Conference." The British Labour journal truly remaked: "Anybody who supposes that generations of Germans—some yet unborn—will continue to pay war tribute even on a scale about one-tenth of that originally demanded by Mr. Lloyd George in 1918-19 is encouraging a foolish and dangerous delusion"!

A Handsome Record

—:o:—

The numerous admirers of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda will welcome the publication of all his available speeches and addresses, delivered during the course of a reign of more than fifty years. The speeches, over a hundred in number, are ably edited by Prof. Alban G. Widgery and published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. They cover a very wide range of subjects, social, educational, economic, political and religious and testify to His Highness' versatile talent, rich culture and wide sympathies. In an age of conventions some of the speeches are necessarily conventional, but there are many others which strike out independent lines of thought and deserve to be read and re-read. His Highness is at his best in the treatment of social or socio-religious subjects. Indeed in the sphere of social reform and education he has achieved, by precept, example and legislation, more than perhaps any other Prince in India. In an appreciative Introduction to the book Prof. Widgery writes: "It has often enough been said, with a large amount of truth: 'What Baroda does to-day, India does to-morrow'. His Highness' utterances have been regarded far beyond his dominions as an expression of the ideals cherished by progressive Indians during the last half century and an indication of the lines along which progress may be achieved." We readily concede the large amount of truth in these remarks. But during the last few years of the half century progressive Indians have made very appreciable progress; and it is up to Baroda to justify fully its proud boast that what Baroda does to-day India does to-morrow.

Sind's Plight

—:o:—

From Attock comes the ominous news that owing to heavy rain in the hills the Indus has risen six feet over the record flood level of 1882. The height to which the waters have risen is nine feet more than that registered after the bursting last week of the Shyok dam. As the Indus is still reported to be rising the plight of Sind when the mighty floods sweep over its plains can well be imagined. Already the torrential rains and the floods of last week have made important towns difficult of access and the most distressing factor in the situation is that while the rains continue the distribution of relief funds is almost impossible. One can only hope that the timely assistance of the State and of the "Seva Samitis" will mitigate to some extent the acute hardships of the affected population. Private philanthropy can do a lot to alleviate the hardship and the Town Hall meeting on Monday next, at which Sir Frederick Sykes will inaugurate the "Governor's Relief Fund", should give Bombay's citizens an excellent opportunity for the generous exhibition of philanthropic interest in Sind's plight.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

—:o:—

ANTI-NATIONAL POLICY OF RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

(By B. M. D.)
XIV.

In this article we shall dedicate a few more instances of the glaring and galling racial discriminations in favour of Britishers, made or connived at by the British Government, in the economic sphere, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the coastal trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

ANTI-INDIAN POLICY.

Writing of the railway policy of the Government of India, Sir D. E. Wacha, the ablest Indian authority on finance, said:—

"At the very outset we cannot help remarking that the breathless pace at which capital, like water, has been expended during the last few years, at the behest of the interested (European) Chambers of Commerce, is not only inordinate, but most improvident."

"The worst and the most inexcusable feature of Indian railway policy is the supreme indifference and neglect of the authorities to the crying wants and wishes of the Indian public..... 'The interests of the European mercantile community are deemed of paramount importance, while those of the Indian population at large have been held of secondary importance, if at all'. At the beck and nod of the former, with their screaming organs of opinion behind, the Government readily spend millions like water on railways without an ultimate thought of the tax-payer and the return such capital would give. It is the greatest blot on Indian railway administration that it ignores the interests of the permanent population, and is eager to satisfy first, the cry of the interested and migratory European merchant. No private railway enterprise would spend such enormous sums of money, and no proprietory body, however rich and influential, would tolerate in any part of the civilised world, the loans after loans .....which are annually borrowed and expended without let or hindrance, save for a kind of official control, which is no control at all. It is a dismal tale, the history of Indian railway finance from first to last.....The railway authorities have for years deliberately suppressed the salaries and wages annually paid to each class (of European, Anglo-Indian and Indian employees."

MONOPOLISTS PURE AND SIMPLE.

Mr. Sri Krishnadas, representing the Indian Merchants' Association of Karachi at the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress held in 1927, said:—

"The position of the railways in India is that of monopolists in the transport industry, and in the exercise of their monopolist powers they have paid attention only to their own interests and if there is one factor more than another which has influenced them in the matter of fixing the rates, it is the interests of the European traders. The Indian industries have received abso-

(Continued on page 10).

MOTHERS' MUTUAL AID

—:o:—

SOVIET RUSSIA'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN INFANT WELFARE

(BY R. D. SILBERBERG.)

(Through U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries).

The question of protection and provision for motherhood and early childhood is attracting at present the particular attention of Soviet Society and the State in general. Before the revolution the condition of an unwedded woman with an illegitimate child was extremely hard, which may be seen from data on the abundance of children: In 1913 the number of foundlings taken into asylums in Russia reached the stupendous figure of 70,000; not counting the cases of infanticide and foundlings who died before being picked up and sent to an asylum. Such enormous number of foundlings may be explained exclusively by the desperate position of the mother,—for a mother very seldom abandons her child if she has the least possibility of feeding it. Only despair drives a mother to murder or abandon her child.

STATES' RESPONSIBILITY.

Since the revolution, when the protection of the mother and child became the business of the State, the Department of the Protection of Motherhood and Childhood (established after the revolution) has devoted itself to the rearing of a healthy strong child. At present, however, the institutions for the protection of motherhood and childhood are not yet in a position fully to accommodate and extend services to all the women workers. This is simply due to the fact that the growth of the network of such institutions does not keep up with the increase in the number of women drawn into industry.

The greatly reduced number of foundlings in comparison with pre-revolutionary years (in 1927 there were only 6,000 foundlings throughout the U.S.S.R.) may be explained by the general improvement of the conditions of the Russian people.

INFANT MORTALITY REDUCED BY HALF.

The All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Soviets (VTZIK) has a special Children's Commission whose task, apart from its general activities among homeless children is also to look after deserted, uncared-for mothers. In 1927-28 this Commission organized 28 workshops, 12 of which had communal dwellings; it gave financial aid to 10,000 mothers; over 1,500 mothers receive from it a special allowance for the rearing of their children during 6 months and more; 4,000 foundlings have been placed in private homes. While since the revolution infant mortality has been reduced by almost one-half (before the revolution infant mortality had reached 28.30 per cent. and now it has been reduced to 14.16 per cent.); yet the mortality at the infants' asylums is still quite high; some of these infants are sickly, aneamic, physically and mentally backward, despite the immense expenditure the State incurs on their up-keep and the general favourable condi-

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day

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Down With the Purdah.

The doom of the purdah cannot be far off. Last year a number of women in Behar started an organised campaign against it and have since achieved good results. We now learn that many Nambudri ladies—noted for their orthodoxy—belonging to aristocratic families of North Travancore have created a sensation by casting off their purdah. It is said that they had a pretty long and frank interview with the Junior Maharani of Travancore and that the latter wholly approved of their action and advised them to send their girls to public schools in larger numbers. The anti-purdah campaign, like many others affecting the interests of women, is best conducted by women themselves. It is not, however, enough to cast off the purdah. The purdah mentality itself must go, which is responsible for the undue seclusion and subjection of women.

Claims of the Domiciled.

It is difficult to understand the precise significance of the lunch given by some prominent Anglo-Indians of Calcutta to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. H. Barton, welcoming the guest, said that more meetings of the kind would remove many of the misunderstandings between Indians and Anglo-Indians and lead to mutual appreciation and co-operation. The Pundit fully reciprocated the sentiment and added that "with the growth of a spirit of independence and a wider outlook, of which the meeting was a promise, Anglo-Indians would no longer need preferential treatment and that they should welcome rather than be afraid of fair competition." The Anglo-Indians have but to claim their kindred as Indians and then their claims must be allowed. The trouble arises only when some of them try to have it both ways.

Khaddar in Municipalities.

The Madras Corporation may be congratulated on its small beginning in the use of Khaddar for its menial staff. It is said that the Corporation was satisfied that the prices of Khaddar and of mill cloth of the required type were about the same. With wider and steadier public patronage Khaddar of good quality is bound to be produced more cheaply in the next few years. The example of the Madras Corporation may well be followed by other public bodies. Those who wish that Khaddar should be more largely used in offices, hospitals etc., can do a great deal to press the claims of Khaddar if they themselves use it exclusively. Let it not be said of Khaddar enthusiasts that they recommend it only at somebody else's expense.

Law's Delays.

Law's delays are proverbial and are to some extent inevitable under the modern system of administration. But 39 adjournments in a criminal case, spread over eleven months, can hardly be explained as efficiency. That is what happened in a case tried by a Sub-Magistrate in the Madras Presidency. The High Court Judges' strictures on the delay and wrong procedure can be of any real use only if a better procedure is clearly laid down and is strictly insisted upon by higher legal authorities.

A Thought For The Day.

"Like culture, like knowledge, like virtue, and like spiritual merit, freedom is a thing which, the more it is given the more it grows; the more it is spread wide on all lands and souls, the more it takes from the substance where it dwells and in return gives out in greater abundance of beauty and colour and bliss for all".

—V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

What Troubled Her.

"How's your wife?" "Oh, her back's troubling her just now". "Lumbago?" "No, she wants a new sealskin coat".

KATHIAWAR YOUTH CONFERENCE

Open Letter To Pandit Jawaharlal

(BY A KATHIAWADI YOUTH.)

Dear Sir,

The youths of Kathiawar offer you a hearty welcome to this unfortunate Province of their birth where the medieval rule of the autocracy of no less than 170 'Rajas, Thakores and Darbars' is the order of the day. Jawaharlal, the youths of such a province where their youthful aspirations, nay the very manhood is crushed to lifelessness can place before you as their offering nothing but a tale of their woes.

JAWAHARLAL'S MISSION IN KATHIAWAR

Jawaharlal, we have no cheering news to break to you, we have no happy tale to tell you, we have no flowers to offer to you. Jawaharlal, the president-elect of the Kathiawar Youth Conference, you come to our miseries and to be a co-sharer of our miseries and to be a messenger of the new great ideals under whose inspiration the youths of the world are struggling to establish 'the republic of youth knowing no boundaries or frontiers or nationalities and working for the liberation of the world from all thraldom and injustice.' So, your mission is twofold, to acquaint yourself with the condition of Kathiawar and to acquaint the youths of Kathiawar and their leaders with the true import and significance of the present youth movement which is, as you said in your address as the president of the Poona session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference in December last, admittedly revolutionary as against the reformist, and aiming at "the establishment of Co-operative Socialist Commonwealth" of India enjoying an honoured place in 'the world federation of socialist states.' We are sure you will perform your part of the mission in your characteristic brave, unambiguous and call-spade-a spade fashion. Now let us do our part of duty—duty of acquainting you with the real condition of Kathiawar.

WHAT IS KATHIAWAR?

What is Kathiawar? The geographical and the historical description of the Kathiawar is of no use to you. It is just natural that it may not be of any interest to you. It will suffice to tell you that this unfortunate province is divided into nearly 170 small States, the smallest of which, as the Butler report truly says, are mere "minute holdings in Kathiawar amounting to a few acres only and even, in certain cases, holdings which yield a revenue not greater than that of the annual income of an ordinary artisan." And all these rulers and chiefs enjoy, of course technically in varying degrees, the most arbitrary and autocratic powers over their subjects under the shield and protection of the British Government. As you know, from the day the world heard for the first time the declaration of the independence by the American Congress on the 4th July of the year 1776, freedom of speech, press and association is considered the most elementary rigat of a citizen of a civilized state. But even that right is denied to us the people of Kathiawar. The first class States like Jamnagar, Junagadh, Gondal, Dhrangadhra have publicly gagged the mouths of their subjects by issuing executive orders proclaiming that no political meetings shall be held in their territory. And where no such prohibition orders exist on the statute, where it is declared that completest freedom of speech exists, there too, the people have to labour under the same disabilities, they have to seek oral, informal, permission and even after getting such permission if the people can gather courage and hold the public meeting and some one dares speak something unpleasant, a simple policeman can, with his constant companion, the lathi, disperse the meeting at his sweet will. Jawaharlal, in the territories of these Little Fathers as the Tsars of Russia were called, not only the Prince is the autocratic master of all he surveys, but a petty patawala (peon) and a lowly policeman is also the full-fledged despot.

Hardly one to five per cent of the state revnue is spent after educational municipal, medical and other necessities.

LAST WORD.

So, in short, this is our present plight. We have been silently, without a word of protest, suffering it for these so many years. Our elder politicians who are few and far between, and only political organization the Kathiawad Political Conference, believing in expediency, and reformist, in outlook, spend only such things as would not offend the princes, in whose territories and under whose permission limiting seriously the freedom of speech they hold their sessions. It is quite natural, therefore, taht the real mind of Kathiawad does not get full expression. The youths of Kathiawad are much agitated over this sort of things. And they made an attempt at Morvi in March last to hold the first session of the Kathiawad Youth Conference along with the Kathiawad Political Conference. But they could not hold it, as they were not prepared to sacrifice their right of free speech as the authorities of Morvi wanted it. They, consequently, in deference to the wishes of Mahatmaji left Morvi. Now once again the youths of Kathiawad are out to proclaim their right of free speech under your inspiring leadership. Jawaharlal, this is the first time that the youths of Kathiawad are awakening to the consciousness of their rights and duties and it is unto you that they are expectantly looking for inspiration and guidance.

IST KARNATAKA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

(From Our Corresponden.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 24.

Dharwar is going to celebrate the Maha-Navami (Dussera) Festival in a truly national spirit. At a meeting of the citizens recently held, an influential committee, with Mr. K. G. Gunjikar, Retd. Dist. Dy. Collector, as the Chairman, has been constituted to celebrate the Utsava, befitting the progressive tradition of the Karnataka province. The 1st Karnataka Industrial Exhibition, to be held from the 3rd October to 13th October next under the auspices of the Utsava, promises to be a grand success. Invitations have been sent to more than 60 prominent manufacturers in Karnataka to participate in the Exhibition. The Officer in charge of the Government Lac Factory (Govt. of Mysore) Bangalore, has already written that he was only too glad to participate in the Exhibition and has agreed to send various Lac-products as exhibits. It is expected that the Mysore Government Sandal-wood, Soap, Textile and other products as also the manufactured articles from the Bhadravati Iron Works will form a feature in the Exhibition.

Mr. L. K. Kirloskar, the enterprising and successful manufacturer of Deccan, is expected to open the Exhibition.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Wellington.—Replying to a question in the House of Representatives in regard to the reported intention of the Imperial Government to allow the Dominions to abolish the present right of appeal to the Privy Council, Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister, stated to-day that the new Zealand Government did not intend to alter the present position.—Reuter.

'SIROHI STATE

We have received the following letter from Abu Road, signed by several persons:—

A passage against the Sirohi State and its present Ruler appeared in the "Tarun Rajasthan" of the 12th instant under the signature of a writer styling himself as "Mantri Sirohi State People's Conference." The charges laid against the State and the Ruler are so totally false and baseless that one acquainted with the exact state of affairs of the State cannot but think that they must have been inspired by certain ulterior motive. As the publication of the passage is likely to misrepresent things and cause dissatisfaction, we the undersigned subjects of the Sirohi State regard it as our duty to inform the public at large that till now there has been no such society as Sirohi State People's Conference in the State, nor has any man been authorised or selected to represent any views of the subjects of the Sirohi State. This being the case the writer has no authority whatever to say that he is representing the Sirohi public. On the contrary, we are glad to say that we are quite satisfied with the administration. The noble efforts of the Ruler towards the advancement of the State, in its moral, mental and physical aspects cannot but fail to draw sympathy and appreciation from all. They are too well-known to need any specification and we as subjects must be ever grateful to the Ruler for the same.

The Governor of Bombay returned from Ahmednagar on Wednesday.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hudson lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

SEVERAL DISCTRICTS SEVERELY AFFECTED

In the Presidency proper the Districts of East Khandesh and West Khandesh have recorded 264 attacks and 88 deaths, and 25 attacks and 1 death, respectively, on the 26th August. Nasik District has reported 8 attacks and 6 deaths on the same date.

In Sind, Larkana District has reported 207 attacks and 129 deaths for 25th and 26th August. The Sukkur District has recorded 50 attacks and 22 deaths for the same dates. As regards other Districts, the situation is as follows:—Hyderabad 29 attacks and 12 deaths; Karachi 14 attacks and 7 deaths; Upper Sind Frontier 11 attacks and 5 deaths and Nawabshah 7 attacks and 1 death for the 25th and 26th of August.

In the Presidency proper, the following Town Circles have reported cases and deaths from cholera and the situation is as follows:—Amalner has reported 318 attacks and 97 deaths from 9th July, 1929, and there have been no cases since the 17th of this month. Chopda has reported 189 attacks and 66 deaths since the 31st of July, Erandol 181 attacks and 73 deaths since the 22nd of July; Malegaon 159 attacks and 70 deaths since the 13th of July and Dharangaon 99 attacks and 38 deaths since 26th of July.

CASES IN LARKANA.

In Sind, so far ten Town Circles have been reporting cases and deaths from cholera. The earliest affected town is Larkana which has reported 240 attacks and 131 deaths since the 16th of July. Kambar and Ratodero are the next affected towns and have been reporting cholera cases and deaths since the 20th and 22nd of July. Kambar has reported so far 89 attacks and 54 deaths and Ratodero 85 attacks and 26 deaths. Sukkur, Shikarpur and Karachi were affected on the same date—6th August—and have reported so far 82 attacks and 27 deaths; 252 attacks and 97 deaths and 11 attacks and 10 deaths. Garhiyasin town was first affected on the 21st of July and has recorded 98 attacks and 32 deaths. Tata, Hyderabad and Sehwan have all been affected in the month of August and have so far recorded cases and deaths as follows:—Tata 17 attacks and 10 deaths from 2nd August; Hyderabad 12 attacks and 10 deaths from 9th August (of these six are reported to be imported and Sehwan 26 attacks and 14 deaths from 7th August.

The Health Officer of Karachi has been supplied with 1,200 doses of cholera vaccine; the Medical Officer, Therruck Dispensary 200 doses and the Medical Officer, Tando-Allahyar Dispensary 323 doses.

Two thousand doses of Bilivaccine have also been supplied to the Health Officer, Larkana District Local Board and 500 and 300 doses, respectively, have been ordered by telegram for the Jalgaon and Shirpur Municipalities.

8 LAKHS OF BIGHAS TO BE DISTRIBUTED GRATIS

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle".

Sir—His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha State C. I., a premier Hindu State has also now sanctioned the colonization of 8 lakhs of bighas. The capital of the state Tikamgarh is situated at some distance from Lalitpore Railway Station G.I.P. There is regular motor service. The districts of the State are situated near railway stations and there are every facilities for transport and communications. The climate is very good and the land is very fertile. Labour and cattle are very cheap. The landy are near villages and towns and, therefore, to reclaim the area is very easy. The State has constructed big tanks and lakes, consequently thousands of acres can easily be irrigated. From rains, streams and wells irrigation is also practicable. There are no epidemics. There are also forests but quite separate and at a distance from lands which produce teak, mohua and other articles, in great quantity. The traders have very good opportunity to invest money.

There will be no revenue for full 3 years and stone and timber will be given free for building purposes. 20 per cent. of the area will be given free for pasturage etc.

Home industries and other small trades can be beneficially started. Sheep and cattle breeding dairy and poultry farming will be advantageous.

I appeal to the enterprising men to start in hundreds and settle in the State for good. All crops such as cotton sugarcane, wheat, gram barley, paddy, spices and fruits can easily be grown. Every thing is cheap. Please write to me on the following address.—Yours, etc.,

MR. H. P. BHATNAGAR, D. I. C.
Colonization Agent,
Indian States
Shahdara (Delhi).

PADRE WILL CASE

Old Man's Pathetic Appeal

THROWS HIMSELF "ON COURT'S PROTECTION"

(From a Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Aug. 29.

There is a case now going on in the court of the Second Class Sub-Judge of Andheri which has excited considerable interest especially in the Christian community of Bandra and Salsette. In this case Rev. Fr. John Francis Gonsalves is the plaintiff and St. John de Sutari, a very old man, the defendant, who is an ex-life term convict from the Andamans who had been sentenced to transportation for life for the murder of his wife when he was only 16 years of age. After completion of his term of imprisonment he returned to Bandra with his three children born of his second wife he had married in the Andamans who died there.

PADRE'S PLAINT.

From the Rev. gentleman's plaint it appears that by virtue of a will alleged to be made by one Ritta Antonia Sutari the widow of one of defendant's deceased brothers, the plaintiff claims the house in which defendant stays and also some other property and Rs. 2,497 odd. In the plaint 'inter alia' it is stated that plaintiff is the executor of the will of the late Ritta Antonia Sutari who died at Bandra on 7-6-1917; that he the plaintiff made a petition to the Court for probate and it is pending in the Court; that the said Ritta Antonia Sutari had a house in Bandra No. 562. It stood in her name in the Municipal Records and she obtained a Sanad from Government in 1913 stating that the house in question was her absolute property that the said Ritta Antonia Sutari made her last will on 3-6-17 appointing the plaintiff as executor and bequething all her property to the Vicar of the Church of St. Andrew at Bandra.

DEFENDANT'S PETITION.

At the commencement of the case the defendant appeared in person, his weary limbs trembling with old age. However he presented the following petition to the Court which the judge it appears thought it worth while reading aloud for the pleaders present to hear, who seemed to be much interested in the old man's appeal.

"In the Sacred name of Justice I, the defendant in the above suit, humbly prostrate before you, and solemnly pray your Honour will in this case be both my Judge and my counsel, because I am a very poor man and am suffering from old age and a complication of dangerous bodily ailments as your Honour will be able to see for yourself, while the opposite side there is all the health, wealth and pecuniary abundance and power of the clergy who have to personally lose nothing even if they waste thousands of rupees in this case. As for me I have not a penny to bless myself with.

"The case, your Honour will see, revolves upon a so-called will alleged to have been made by my sister-in-law Ritta Antonio Sutari so far back as in the year 1917. If the plaintiff boasts of possessing this will and he relies on its genuineness why has he hitherto not dared to take a probate instead of bullying me to surrender my house to him taking advantage of my extreme poverty, helplessness and old age, for I am now 90 years of age.

"Though I am very ill, and on the point of death I do not at all wish to shirk an enquiry into the case; on the contrary I am ardently courting it so that my family may, once and for all, be saved from the tyranny of the Padris.

"Though I am advised to go to hospital for at least a month I only ask for a fortnight's adjournment. In the meantime I beg your Honour will allow me to have the copy of the will etc., lodged in the Court. I cannot afford to pay for the copy, so I beg your Honour will kindly allow a friend of mine to take the same as he will not charge me for the work.

"I again throw myself on the protection of your Honour's Court for which I shall be ever grateful and pray to the Lord Almighty to bless British Justice."

A DENIAL.

On the 23-8-29, Mr. N. B. Desai appeared on behalf of the old man and put in his answer to the plaint in which he totally denies the suit claim saying it is false and filed with a view to harass an old and poor man.

Defendant denies that the Plaintiff is the executor of the will of the late Ritta Antonio Sutari or that the said Ritta made any will or that she appointed any executor.

Defendant denies that the said Ritta made any will and if the Plaintiff relies on any will made by her the same is false and fabricated.

After denying all the other allegations made by plaintiff the defendant winds up his counter statement with the observation that the suit is bad in law as probate of the alleged Will has not been taken.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1929 EXAM. RESULTS.

The following students who appeared in the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations held in May last from the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, are declared successful. In addition to this, the six students mentioned below obtained the L.C.C. Diploma, four of whom having obtained Honours in all the subjects, are also eligible for the L.C.C. Prizes for the Diploma Groups and the definite results of which will be announced by the London Chamber after some time. It will be noticed that the results cover as many as 15 subjects in which the students were sent up from the College:—

DIPLOMA OBTAINED: 1. A. Kader Ali Accountancy Diploma, Honours in all subjects. 2. C. V. Veeraraghavan Accountancy Diploma, Honours in all subjects. 3. M. K. Kantawalla, Accountancy Diploma, Honours in all subjects. 4. M. N. Sampat Secretarial Diploma, Honours in all subjects. 5. P. P. Ginwalla Secretarial, Diploma, Honours in all subjects 6. S. N. Laul, Banking Diploma, Honours in one subject.

London Chamber of Commerce 1929 Examination results are as under:—

Commercial Law:—A. Kader Ali (with Distinction); C.V. Veeraraghavan (with Distinction); Ginwalla, Phiroz Pestonshaw (with Distinction); Kantawalla, Mahmood Kaderali (with Distinction), Khoorshid, Banoo B. (with Distinction); Madhiwalla, Nagindas Manecklal (with Distinction); Palan, Keshavlal Hirji (with Distinction); Subramanyam, Coimbatore Doraswami Iyer (with Distinction); Warden, Serene (with Distinction); Zaveri, Baboobhai Maganlal (with Distinction); Baria, Dhunjishaw Jamshedji; Dalal, Shantilal Premji, Dhami, Manilal Mohanlal; Dudhat, Parashuram Ramji; Fadia, Aniantlal Gangadas; Farnandes, Anthony J.; Kolhatkar, Padmakar Vinayak; Lungani Lalchand Bhagwandas; Mahableshwarwalla, Shirin Kaikobad; Mankar, Gopal Ramkrishna; Modi Nanabhai Maneckji; Nagree, Abdoolkarim Esmailji; Shah, Ratilal Sakarchand; Shroff, Gokaldas Ranchhoddas; Kotwal, Manek Shapoorji.

Commerce and Finance.—C. V. Veeraraghavan (with Distinction); Kantawalla, Mahmood Kedrali (with Distinction); Khorshid, Banoo B. (with Distinction); Madhiwalla, Nagindas Manecklal (with Distinction), Modi, Nanabhai Maneckji (with Distinction); Shanbhag, Nagappa Mukund (with distinction); Subramanyam, Coimbatore Doraswami Iyer (with Distinction); A. Kader Ali; Baria, Dhunjishaw Jamshedji; Chadha Ramaprakash Ganeshdas Fadia, Aniantlal Gangadas; Kapadia Minoo Rustomji; Kolhatkar, Padmakar Vinayak; Kotwal, Maneck Shapurji; Kulkarni, Dattatraya Balkrishna; Mankar, Gopal Ramkrishna; Shah, Bhogilal Ghordhandas; Shroff, Gokaldas Ranchhoddas; Viccaji, Kaikhusro Nowroji; Warden, Serene; Zaveri, Baboobhai Maganlal.

Book-Keeping & Accountancy: A. Kader Ali (with Distinction); C. V. Veeraraghavan (with Distinction)); Kantawalla, Mahmood Kaderali (with Distinction); Bellur Krishna Iyengar Narayana Bhagwan; Damania, Laxmidas Ramji; Fernandes, Anthony J.; Gadre, Keshav Shanker; Khoorshid, Banoo B.; Kulkarni, Sadashiv Ramchandra; Manker, Gopal Ramkrishna; Modi, Nanabhai Maneckji; Sampat, Mohanlal Narottam; Shroff, Gokaldas Ranchhoddas; Subramanyam, Coimbatore Doraswamy Iyer; Wadivkar, Dattatraya Ganesh, Zaveri, Baboobhai Maganlal.

Company Law:—A. Kader Ali (with Distinction); Ginwalla, Phiroze Pestonshaw (with Distinction); Mahableshwarwalla, Shirin Kaikobad (with Distinction); Sampat, Mohanlal Narottam (with Distinction); Baria, Dhunjishaw Jamshedji; Damania, Laxmidas Ramji; Dhami, Manilal Mohanlal. Dudhat, Parashuram Ramji; Jacob Moses; Shethna, Madhavdas Dharamdas; Subramanyam, Coimbatore Doraswamy Iyer.

Banking and Currency:—Laul, Shanker Narayan (with Distinction); A. Kader Ali; Damania, Laxmidas Ramji; Kulkarni, Dattatraya Balkrishna; Massawalla, Cooverji Framji; Mehta, Rustom Cavasha; Nagree, Abdulkarim Ismailji; Shah, Chinoobhai Somalal; Shambhug, Nagappa Mukund; Subramanyam, Coimbatore Doraswamy Iyer.

Economics:—Khoorshid, Banoo B. (with Distinction); Kulkarni, Dattatraya Balkrishna (with Distinction); Laul, Shanker Narayan (with Distinction); Mehta, Rustom Cavasha (with Distinction) Sampat, Mohanlal Narottam (with Distinction); Massawalla, Cooverji Framji.

Fire Insurance:—Chitale, Dattatraya Ramchandra; Dastur, Nader Nanabhai, Fernandes, Joseph, Laul, Shanker Narayan; Pereira, Adrain A., Rodrigues, Alex. F.; Sutaria, Champaklal Chunilal; Varaiya, Pratan Cooverji.

Life Insurance:—Ginwalla, Phiroz Pestonshaw (with Distinction.)

Marine Insurance:—A. Kader Ali; Shanbhag, Nagappa Mukund.

Secretariat Practice:—Ginwalla, Phiroz Pestonshaw (with Distinction); Madhiwalla, Nagindas Manecklal (with Distinction); Sampat, Mohanlal Narottam (with Distinction); A. Kader Ali; Mahableshwarwalla Shirin Kaikobad; Nagree, Abdulkarim Esmailji; Subramanyam, Coimbatoer, Doraswamy Iyer.

Salesmanship:— Kantawalla, Mahmood Kaderali; Kapadia, Minoo Rustomji; Kotwal, Maneck Shapurji; Sampat, Mohanlal Narottam; Williams, Carlton O.

Advertising:—Kantawalla, Mahmood Kaderali; Williams, Carlton O.

Commercial Geography: Khoorshid, Banoo B.; Laul, Shanker Narayan; Mehta, Rustom Cavasha; Willams, Carlton O.

Foreign Exchange: Laul, Shanker Narayan.

Commercial Arithmetic: A. Kader Ali.

CABINET'S FOREIGN POLICY

Dr. Hugh Dalton and the Offer to Egypt

LONDON Aug. 16
(By Air Mail)

The Government's foreign policy, particularly with regard to Egypt, was discussed in an address by Dr. Hugh Dalton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at the independent Labour party's Summer School at Digswell Park, Welwyn, on Friday last.

Speaking first on general politics, Dr. Dalton said the Government was getting more firmly into the saddle with every week that passed. The Tory party was hopelessly split, and the air was full of their unauthorised fiscal programmes. Mr. Winston Churchill, who at the Exchequer had taken cover behind the Treasury officials, had on the last day of the Parliamentary sittings made a reckless and unjustifiable attack on the officials of the Foreign Office. One of the few departments where fortunately, he had never yet in the course of his chequered career had the opportunity to demonstrate his unfitness to govern.

Mr. Henderson's disclosure had shown that the late Cabinet was split from top to bottom on its Egyptian policy. The reception of the present Government's Egyptian proposals showed that disunity in the Tory ranks was growing worse and worse. Lord Brentford, whom they used to know as "Jumpy Jix," had spoken hysterically, as was his habit, of the "complete surrender" of our position in Egypt and of an "act of betrayal.' Sir Austen Chamberlain, on the other hand, had said that the proposals followed closely those which he himself had endeavourred to negotiate two years ago. Mr. Locker-Lampson, the late Under Secretary, thought that the new proposals differed only from the old by reason of a certain "speeding up." The Tories were a demoralised and beaten army, still quarrelling as to who was responsible for their recent downfall at the polls.

DEFENCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. Henderson had made a friendly offer to the Egyptian people of real internal independence and of full membership on equal terms with the rest of the world of the League of Nations. He had made it a condition that parliamentary government in Egypt, which had been destroyed in the days of Lord Lloyd, should be restored. There was, moreover, to be no change in the existing electoral law. His Majesty's Government had no preference for one Egyptian politician or Egyptian party over another, nor did they intend to interfere, as Lord Lloyd had sometimes done, in the internal politics of Egypt. They made their offer in advance to the chosen representatives of the Egyptian people, both for the British Empire and for Egypt. This was an hour of golden opportunity—a chance to make an enduring settlement, which if let slip might never recur.

The defence of the Suez Canal would be no worse secured—indeed, it will be better secured—if our troops and aerodromes were concentrated in the canal zone rather than scattered all over Egypt. It would be better secured still if, in addition to the presence of adequate armed forces, Anglo—Egyptian relations were to be inspired by a new and firmer friendship and if the peace of the whole surrounding world was safeguarded against all the rumours of war anywhere.

With this end in view the Government were pressing forward with the establishment of more effective machinery than now existed for the peaceful settlement of all international disputes whatever their character. As regards justiciable disputes, they hoped that the Prime Minister would be able himself to sign the optional clause at the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations. Non-justiciable disputes would fall to be dealt with by some such procedure as that suggested in the General Act, to the principle of which the Labour party was firmly committed and the details of which they were now examining. They were determined to close every gap in the international structure through which war might again invade their habitations.

As regards the Parliamentary control of foreign affairs, they had reversed the policy of their predecessors and restored the practice of 1924 whereby all treaties requiring ratification must be submitted to the House of Commons. Plain men and women had a right to know through their representatives what decisions were proposed to be taken in their name.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Dalton hoped that when parliament reassembled in the autumn the Government would be able to secure authority for the resumption of full diplomatic relations with Russia. They were now awaiting a further communication from Moscow. If the Russians were prepared to discuss the procedure for the settlement of outstanding questions and to indicate a desire to settle such questions in a spirit of common sense and goodwill, the Government would be prepared to do their part. The Government had already lifted the embargo on export credits for Russian trade.

The Prime Minister was taking special charge of the Anglo-American disarmament discussions, which had made good progress. They had already reduced their naval programme on this side of the water and the Americans had made a reciprocal gesture which was warmly welcomed here.

At the Hague Cosference Mr. Henderson was seeking the total and complete evacuation of the Rhineland—a development which would create a new atmosphere in Europe and a real sense that the Great War had passed into history. As compared with evacuation the mere substitution of French for British troops in the occupied territory would be a very poor second best. None the less Mr. Henderson had emphasised that we were under no pledge to remain if no agreement for simultaneous action could be reached.

As regards financial questions under discussion at the Hague we had a very trong case and our claims for adjustment were so small in proportion to the total sums at issue that he hoped a settlement would not be difficult. He was very glad that an effort was to be made by the British representatives to bring to an end the system of deliveries in kind, which had had so evil an effect on the mining community. We too had our devastated districts, largely as a result of past policies which he trusted would now be reversed.

The birth of the new Labour Government in Britain had raised hopes throughout the world among men and women of goodwill and corresponding fears among those who were plotting international mischief.

NIGHT COMES WALKING

(BY ESTHER POPEL.)

I.

Night comes walking out our way
In a velvet gown.
Soft she steps to music gay,
As only lovely ladies may,
While hidden cricket pipers play
In Ardwick Towne.

II.

And in her hair, wind-tossed and free,
A million stars are tucked away—
The glint of silver carelessly
Encrusting polished ebony—
A true coquette and bold is she,
This lady gay!

III.

The gleam of laughter in her eyes
While low she bends o'er growing things,
Is caught by roguish fireflies
Who flit about her, fall and rise
Like stars gone crazy in the skies,
On magic wings!

IV.

Night treads softly out our way
In her sable gown,
Holds her breath while babies pray,
Chuckles, seeing Love at play,
Then with Dawn she slips away,
In Ardwick Towne!

—From "Opportunity."

EVILS OF SOCIO-RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS.

IS LEGISLATION PROPER REMEDY?

GROUNDS FOR OPPOSITION TO MARRIAGE LAW

The report of the Age of Consent Committee was published on 26th inst. A summary of the recommendations has been published in these columns. Below we give some extracts from the detailed report:—

The opposition to any Law of Consent or an increase in the age of Consent and to a Law of Marriage has proceeded on the following grounds.

That no law should encroach upon matters of domestic and social nature and that the proposed reform should be left to the community concerned to be dealt with by means of social propaganda or otherwise. Resort to legislation would only be justifiable on a demand by the community affected: that the Government, being foreign is neither competent nor entitled to force such a law on persons of a different race and religion; that the proposed increase in the age of consent within marital relations, as also a law fixing a minimum age of marriage, would interfere with the religious laws, rights and customs, both of Hindus and Muslims: that among Brahmins and some other castes, post-puberty marriage is a sin and that the non-consummation of marriage within 16 days of the wife's first menses is also a sin: that Government would not be justified in putting people of these castes in a position where they may have to transgress either the religious custom or the laws of consent and marriage; that puberty is a natural indication of a girl's fitness for cohabitation and maternity: that maternity soon after puberty has so far not been productive of any evil to mothers or their progency and that maternal and infantile mortality is due to economic and other causes, that consummation soon after puberty is necessary to satisfy the sexual craving in girls, if the same is not satisfied, girls may be led to abnormal methods of satisfaction, the morality of boys and girls may thus suffer, as is shown by examples from foreign countries described by Judge Lindsay of Denver and others; that early marriage secures the girl's unadulterated love towards the husband and the other members of his family and preserves the joint family: that legislation fixing the age of consent derogates from the rights conferred upon the husband by marriage; that no law is necessary, as the age of marriage and consummation is gradually rising as a result of conscious effort or by force of economic circumstances: that the law of consent has so far been a dead letter in marital cases and would continue to be so, even if the age be raised.

IS LEGISLATION THE PROPER REMEDY?

Ordinarily, it may be correct to say that in evils of domestic and social concern, especially those involving socio-religious customs of large communities, the remedy for the evils should be left to propaganda, appealing to the good sense of the communities concerned. It is impossible however to lay down that legislation in such matters may never be resorted to for eradicating such evils. The laws of Sati and widow remarriage, the removal of the ban on inheritance by converts and the law of civil marriage, are some of the instances in which there has been legislation and in all these cases the new legislation has trenched on custom and religious injunctions. The first was undertaken on grounds of humanity and others in furtherance of social justice. It is true that some of these laws were only permissive; it must be recognized however, that there are many others which positively override provisions sanctioned by the Hindu or Muslim law. The committee accept the argument that the fact of the law having trenched on such practices on so many other occasions is, by itself, no justification for further inroads on Law and Custom; but we note the fact that the legislature has, in fact in cases considered suitable, interfered by legislation and that several changes have been made in the personal law of the Hindus and Muslims by the legislature from time to time—the last of these being the Hindu Inheritance Amendmet Act of 1929. Although it is true that the proposed legislation touches every delicate chord regarding the most personal and intimate relations between human beings, that fact does not exempt it from interference by the legislature on a proper case being made out, either to prevent a shocking evil or to urther social justice. It may be remarked that in every civilised country, legislation has been used as a remedy to remove social injustice and other evils of that character. In matters affecting marriage and consent in particular, legislation has been resorted to in several countries, notably in Egypt and Turkey. In several Indian States also, such as Baroda and Indore such laws have been enacted and have already been in force for some years.

LEGISLATION JUSTIFIED ONLY FOR PROVED EVILS.

It may further be conceded that the evil of early marriage resulting in early maternity must be shown to be an evil of such magnitude as to justify interference by legislation. In all cases of legislative interference, there must be circumstances to justify a change and this is specially so, when the change affects a class of orthodox people and the delicate relations between husband and wife.

It has been shown in paragraphs 358 to 368 of our report that early maternity is an evil and an evil of great magnitude. It contributes very largely to maternal and infantile mortality, in many cases wrecks the physical system of the girl and generally leads to degeneracy in the physique of the race. Let us compare the case of Sati which was prevented by legislation with the case of early maternity. Satis were few and far between. They compelled attention by the enormity of the evil in individual cases by the intense agony of the burning widow and the terrible shock they gave to humane feelings. But after all they were cases only of individual suffering: the agony ended with the martyr and the incident had some compensation in the martyr being almost deified as an ideal Hindu "Pativrata" a devoted wife, the subject of adoration after death. In the case of early maternity, however, the evil is widespread and affects such a large number of women, both amongst Hindus and Muslims, as to necessitate redress. It is so extensive as to affect the whole frame-work of society. After going through the ordeal, if a woman survives to the age of 30, she is in many cases an old woman, almost a shadow of her former self. Her life is a long lingering misery and she is a sacrifice at the altar of custom. The evil is so insidious in all the manifold aspects of social life that people have ceased to think of its shocking effects on the entire social fabric. In the case of Sati, the utter hideousness of the incident shocked the conscience; in this case the familiarity of the evil blinds us to its ghastly results. If legislation was justified for preventing Sati, there is ample justification for legislation to prevent early maternity, both on the grounds of humanity and in furtherance of social justice.

IS GOVERNMENT FORCING LEGISLATION.

Admitting that the Government is a foreign Government, the Central Legislature, and not the Government, will be responsible for the new enactment. Government has always been hesitant and cautious and has acted more as a brake than as a power for advance in this matter. Both the bills are brought, not by the Government, but by elected members. Orthodoxy has its advocates not only outside but inside the Legislative Assembly and they have been amply heard: and a large interval of time has been allowed for deliberation and expression of opinion by the general public. There is thus no warrant for the charge that the Government is forcing the new legislation down the throats of unwilling Indians.

Texts on Hindu and Muslim Laws and interference with religious usuage—Hindu Law. Texts.—The authorities for pre-puberty or post-puberty marriages and for consummation soon after puberty may be classified as follows:—

Vedic incidents known as Vaidic Lingas from which inferences can be drawn regarding late or early marriages; ritual at marriage and the recitation of mantras from which inferences can be drawn; and Smriti texts.

It may stated that texts are cited only to uphold present customs. Whatever may have been the origin of the practice of early marriage, it is certain that what counts most with orthodox Hindu society at present is the existence of certain customs. It is an accepted maxim in Hindu Law that in a conflict between custom and a Smriti text, custom will prevail. Accordingly, although some Brahmins, like Nambudris in Malabar and Kulin Brahmins in Bengal, observe post-puberty and marriages and many other classes of Brahmins practice pre-puberty marriages both accept the authority of Smriti texts. The Numbudris rely on the special text of Shankar Smriti for post-puberty marriages; but this is not accepted elsewhere in India and its authenticity has been questioned. The Kulins rely on the same Smriti texts as others but do not look upon post-puberty marriages as sinful. The Kshatriyas and Vaishyas on whom also the texts are binding have varying customs, as varying as amongst the Brahmins. The texts are held to be mandatory or permissive to suit existing practices. The attempt amongst the Hindu theologians has always been not to recognize contradictions or variations in Smriti texts, but to try to reconcile them on the assumption that they are of equal authority. There is such diversity of opinion amongst theologians themselves as regards the text that no interpretation can be said to be decisive. Parasara Smriti is said to be binding in Kaliyuga; its authority is paramount; but even on this point theologians differ. Conferences of Pandits were held at Conjeevaram between the 5th and 10th April 1912 and at Tiruvadi between 21st and 31st December 1912, where these texts were discussed and the results are briefly quoted here to show the diversity of opinion.

RESULTS OF CONJEEVARAM CONFERENCE.

Conjeevaram Parishad. April 1912. —111. Third question—Do any of the Shastras prescribe post-puberty marriage for Brahmin girls or at least permit such marriages as an inferior alternative?

Answers: (a) The Shastras prescribe post-puberty marriage for Brahmin girls (Eight Pandits); (b) some Shastras prescribe post-puberty marriage, others merely permit such marriage. (Two Pandits): (c) the Shastras permit post-puberty marriage under certain circumstances for a period of three or four years after puberty, (twenty-one Pandits) (d) the Shastras permit such marriage only under unavoidable circumsances (Apad), nine Pandits), (e) though permitted by the Shastras under certain circumstances, such marriages would be against the practice of the pious and the learned, and should not be adopted. (three Pandits): (f) the Shastra prohibit post-puberty marriage. (seven Pandits.)

Tiruvadi Parishad. December 1912 "111 (a) Third question.—In this Kaliyuga is Parasara Smriti to be regarded, in all respects and under all circumstances, as of superior authority to all other Smritis? (b) is the postponement of the marriage of Brahmin girls in Kaliyuga till after puberty, owing to the difficulty of securing suitable bridegrooms, opposed to the teaching of Parasara Smriti?

Answers:—(a) (1) Parasara Smriti must be regarded as of superior authority in all respects and under all circumstances; (forty-five Pandits); (2) not always of superior authority. (Eighteen Pandits); (3) Parasara Smriti is of superior authority only on certain points. (twenty six Pandits); (b) (1) the marriage of Brahmin girls after puberty in the circumstances indicated is not opposed to Parasara Smriti. (Thirty-seven Pandits); (2) such marriages are opposed to the teaching of Parasara Smriti. (Fifty-one Pandits.)

Fourth Question.—Do any of the Shastras ordain that Brahmin girls should be married only after puberty, or allow such post-puberty marriages as an inferior alternative. i. e., as a Gaunakalpa or as an Apatkalpa? If the last what kinds of 'Apad' (difficulties) justify the postponement of marriage till after puberty?

Answers: (1) The post-puberty marriage of Brahmin girls is recognised by the Shastras. (One Pandit); (2) according to the Shastras Brahmin girls should be married only after puberty. i. e., post-puberty marriages are prescribed as a Mukhyakalpa. (nine Pandits); N. B.— Of these three are of opinion that having regard to custom such marriages, though ordained by the Shastras, should be adopted only as an inferior alternative, i. e., as a Gaunakalpa): (3) post-puberty marriages are permitted by the Shastras as a Gaunakalpa. (Twenty-five Pandits): (4) post-puberty marriages are allowed as an Apatkalpa, the Apad contemplated arising from such circumstances as follows:—Difficulty of securing suitable bridegrooms, the poverty of girls' parents or guardians, domestic inconveniences. (Thirty-three Pandits.)

N. B.—Though these Padits use the word 'Apad' in their replies it is clear from their explanation of the word 'Apad' that they recognise post-puberty marriages as a Gaunakalpa, i. e., inferior alternative); (5) post-puberty marriages are recognised by the Shastras only as an Apatkalpa the Apad contemplated arising from circumstances altogether beyond the control of the girls' parents or guardians, such as prolonged famine, foreign invasion, and similar acts of vis-major or from the prolonged illness personal deformity etc., of the girl. (Fifteen Pandits); (6) post-puberty marriages of Brahmin girls are not prescribed by the Shastras either as a Mukhya, Gauna or Apatkalpa. Thirteen Pandits).

(To be Continued.)

AHALYBAI FREE MATERNITY HOME

—:o:—

The Executive Committee of this maternity Home has recently published the fifth annual report ended 31st March 1929 on the working of the Home which Mrs. Janabai Rokde set up five years ago in one of the Improvement Trust's Chawls at Mandvi Koliwada for the benefit of the poor women residing in the locality.

According to the audited statement of accounts, the total expenses incurred during the year under report were Rs. 1692/-. Out of this sum Rs. 1000/- were received from various philanthropic quarters and Mrs. Janabai had to meet the deficit of Rs. 600/- from her own income made as a midwife in addition to her personal voluntary services to the institution which she gladly suffered for the sake of her poor sisters. Among the donors who came forward to help the institution during the year were:—The Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities who gave Rs. 100/-; Sheth Ebrahim Dawood Kazi, Rs. 25/-; Messrs. Cuttimjee Jeewanjee & Co., Rs. 125/-; and Mrs. Moticorebai Bostad Rs. 100/.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF FUND

—:o:—

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS

The Secretary Rashtriya Stree Sabha in a letter dated 22nd inst. announces the following further contributions to the Assam Flood Relief Fund:—

Mrs. Manekbai Firozshah Jijibhai Rs. 100; Miss Shirinbai Firozshah Jijibhai Rs. 50; Mrs. Dhunbai H. Patel Nasikwala Rs. 49/8; "In memory of Seth Cursetji Jamsetji Jijibhai Rs. 100; In memory of His daughter Ratanbai Rs. 100; In memory of The 3rd Baronet Jamsetji Jijibhai Rs. 50; In memory of His daughter Ratanbai Rs. 150; Total Rs. 400.

A further amount of Rs. 400/ as above mentioned is also donated to the Sind Flood Relief Fund. In all the Sabha has collected Rs. 5896/2, and this first sum of Rs. 400 is collected for the Sind Flood Relief Fund. Looking to the flood havoc, we appeal to the kind donors to do their best. Contributors are requested to communicate with the Sabha at Congress House."

FLOOD RELIEF

—:o:—

The following is the further list of contributions received by Bombay Sindhi Panchayat:—

Previous contributions Rs. 11,771- already acknowledged. From Calcutta on Sindh Panchayat's appeal direct to Hyderabad Relief Committee Rs. 2,000. From Colombo on Sindh Panchayat, appeal direct to Hyderabad Relief Committee Rs. 1,285. From Dana Bunder merchants Kathiawar Gujerat Relief Committee Rs. 1,000. Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Association Rs. 75. Seth Kersondas Natha Rs. 500. Messrs. K. Hassaram and Co. Rs. 301. Messrs. E. F. Kavarana Rs. 101. Messrs. Hingkee and Co. Rs. 101. Messrs. D. Mohanlal Rs. 51. Messrs. H. N. Joshi Rs. 51. Bai Meherbai N. Dubash Rs. 51. Messrs. Shapurji P. Mistry Rs. 51. Messrs Mehta Lalji and Co. Rs. 50. Messrs. Dulabhji Manilal Rs. 35. Messrs. Gokuldas Narsibhai Rs. 25. Messrs. Khandarao Llod Rs. 25. Anonymous Parsi Rs. 21. Anonymous European Rs. 20. Frieshaw C. Engineer Rs. 15. Eastern Electric and Chicago Telephone Co: Rs. 10. Small sums amounting to Rs. 10. Total Rs. 18,225-8.

15 Peices of cotton check cloth from Seth Narotamdas Chimanlal.

A further appeal from the Sindh Panchayat has been wired to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Rangoon and Madras sindhi for contributions.

DISTRIBUTION.

The Sindh Relief Committee has distributed the amount as follows:—

To Seth Murijmal Karanmal (manager of Messrs. Pohoomull Bros. leave) at Tando Adam for Nawabshah District and Halla Taluka Rs. 2,000. To Mukhi Govindram Pritamdas (Mukhi of all Sindh Panchayat) at Hyderabad Sind for Kotri Dadu Sevhan Larkana Maujhand Rs. 2,000. To Mukhi Lilaram and Seth Holaram through Seth Jhangaldas Chimandas at Gambat for Khairpur State Rs. 2,000. To Mr. Karamdas (manager Seth Sobeaj Reloomal) at Hyderabad, Sind on Jodhpur Railway Mirpurkhas Jamesabad Jhudo Gudam and Saugher Rs. 3,000. One volunteer Mr. Kewalram Kimatrai for Badin Tando Bago Guni Taluko with consultation of the mukhias of local Panchavat etc Rs. 3,000. By Calcutta and Colombo people direct to Hyderabad Relief Committee Rs. 3,285. Total Rs. 15,285.

B. F. MADON MEMORIAL FUND

—:o:—

The fourth List of Contributions to the above Fund is as under:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 15,239

Mr. Rustomji Kawasji Modi Rs. 500; Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros. Rs. 200; Mr. Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw Rs. 100; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw Rs. 500; Liquidators, Bombay Flour & Oil Mill Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,190; Japan & Shanghai Silk Merchants' Assn. Rs. 351; Dinshaw Furdonji & Bros. Rs. 100; "Zarthosthi" Lady sympathiser Rs. 25; The Bombay Rice Merchants' Assn. Rs. 100; The Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Assn. Rs. 25; "Zerthosthi" Rs. 100; "Zerthosthi" Rs. 50; Total Rs. 18,480.

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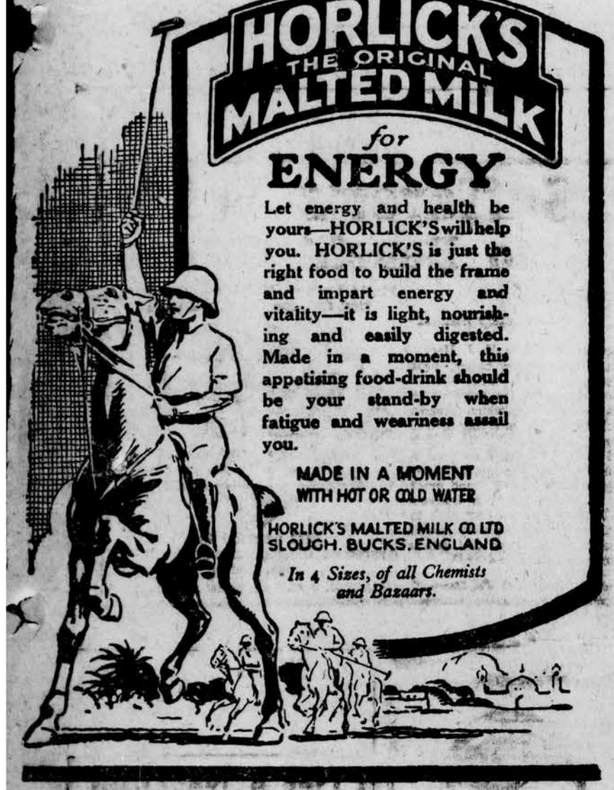
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What the People Say

KATHIAWAD YOUTH CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The date of the Kathiawar Youth Conference is settled. The thirty-first day of this month will be red-letter day in the history of the Youth-movement in Kathiawar—Jawaharlal Nehru, the idol of young India, visits Rajkot at the end of the month. He comes to Kathiawar as the President of the 1st Session of the Youth Conference—That great, and valiant patriot comes to lead the young men and women to the goal or liberty and freedom. Every young man and woman who is aware of the present political situation is thrilled with joy and inspiration at the announcement of Jawaharlal's presidentship of the said Youth Conference.

Brother Youths of Kathiawar! A leader of New India, a man burning with the idea of liberty of his motherland comes to lead us. Brothers! Rise up! A messenger comes to Kathiawar with a banner of "Equality, liberty, and fraternity"—A rare and wonderful opportunity is offered to us.

Will not youths of Kathiawar pour themselves in hundreds and thousands into Rajkot to listen to that brilliant star? Will not young men and women of Saurashtra rally round his hoisted banner of independence Let us muster strong to discuss, and freely ventilate our opinions about the burning social and political problems of Kathiawar under the presidentship of Jawahar-, the beloved leader of New India.—Yours, etc.

LAXMIDAS DANI.
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

A DHARAVI GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While there is a great deal of tall talk about road-making, road improvement, feeder roads, and so on, for the good of India, one fails to understand why the oft-repeated cry for a road from Utan to Manori on the island of Dharavi. Thana District, is so long unheeded. The Dharavi villages are considerable and productive, a fact challenged by none. Both Government and Local Boards get good amounts from the Island of Dharavi. During the dry season, communication from village to village is maintained by means of country carts of primitive types navigating dusty and uneven tracks running across fields and over hills, dales and valleys. But no sooner the rains appear even these miserable tracks disappear and with them the carts. The tracks are now closed. The island is isolated. The people are subjected to hardships, inconveniences, &c. If India is on a road to Swaraj and consumed with a thirst for improvement and progress, it passes one's comprehension why the sufferings of the people of Dharavi do not touch the civic and political consciences of the powers-that-are. It is to be hoped, however, that they will pity the people and give them the boon.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO.
Bombay, August 26.

THE I. B. C. & RELIGION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some time back there were protests in the Press against the I. B. C. giving a place to religion in their programmes. These protests have apparently proved to be mere cries in the wilderness. For, we still find the weekly studio service and the peiodical Koranic recitations. One would like to know from listeners-in, who are neither Christians nor Muslims, whether they have been able to follow and appreciate these programmes and, if so how far. If one may guess, some of the Christians and Muslims themselves must be feeling greatly annoyed to listen in to these dry and mnnotonous items at the end of their daily worries.

A public company is hardly known to profess any religion; yet, that is what the I. B. C. are doing when they maintain and conduct regular weekly sermons and prayers, like devout orthodox Christians. Is it because the Chaplain renders free service? If so, Mullas and Brahmins will not be found wanting in self-sacrifice in offering free recitals from the Koran and the Purans, if the opportunity is given. Are the I. B. C. prepared and can they be permitted to become an inter-religious praying Congregation?

The sooner the I.B.C. revise their ideas about their proper functions and legitimate sphere of work, the better both for the Co. and their listeners-in.

The second innovation one would like to urge is that the Company should provide some—and better still, daily—afternoon programmes for the ladies who find little to interest them specially and who moreover have the afternoons generally free.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAO RAOJI BHIDE.
Tukaram Bldg.,
Tardeo Road,
Bombay, 7.
Aug. 19.

LEAVE VACCINATION TO EXPERTS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was astonished to read in your issue of July 15th that "whether vaccination is a reliable and necessary preventive against small-pox is a question to be decided by medical experts."

Surely it is a question of statistics and of facts. Even the so-called medical experts, when they try to establish a case for vaccination, turn to satistics. And who is a worse statistician than the average doctor?

No, indeed. If the official reports show, as they do show, that vaccination neither protects from small-pox nor mitigates the disease, that it is itself the cause of serious illness and even death, and that in countries like India small-pox goes up and down entirely regardless of vaccination, then anyone can form a judgment on this question.

And when the operation is made compulsory, then it comes into the realm of politics, and must be considered by everyone, voters and legislators alike.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT,
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League, 25 Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.
August 7.

LAWYERS & LITIGATION

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"The vermin of a lawyer was unknown in Aden" was said by the renowned Mr. Inverarity of the Bombay High Court when most of us were mere boys. But now the people in Aden have had a foretaste of the legal practitioners for some months preliminary to the High Court framing rules for actual enrolment. Of course, those who win with the help of any individual lawyers will not grumble about them, in their individual cases. But the common impression produced is that lawyers of certain standards of professional ethics may be useful to themselves and their clients—but those with only one standard, that of somehow reaching the highest figure in fees monthly are a source of anxiety to the public.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.
Aden, Aug. 17.

"EQUALITY MOVEMENT IN MANMAD"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the news which has appeared at the top of the last column on page 7th of your Dak Edition, dated 27th August 1929, under the heading, "Equality Movement, Manmad Mahars Receive Sacred Thread." Your correspondent has foolishly passed certain remarks against "Vyayam Mandir-Manmad" by stating "The Manmad brand of Communism and Trade Unionism cannot tolerate mere Mahars in the gymnasium controlled by them."

As the Honorary Secretary of the Vyayam Mandir I have to request you to contradict the statement which is defamatory to the Vyayam Mandir and the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, by publishing the following at an early date, in your paper.

"The Vyayam Mandir of Manmad is not controlled by Communists and the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has no connection with it. The gymnasium exists for the exclusive use of all Hindus"—Yours, etc.,

V. S. SAPRE,
Honorary Secretary,
Vyayam Mandir,
Manmad.
Manmad, August 27.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you please publish the following in reply to a correspondent of Manmad who has tried to throw mud on the activities of Communists and Trade Unionists in a news articles published at the top of the last column on page 7th of your Dak Edition, dated 27th August 1929, under the heading "Equality Movement."

There is no connection whatsoever between the Vyayam Mandir-Manmad and the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union. These two institutions are quite independent of each other. Had your correspondent published his name we would have known what status he holds in public life. It seems he has no courage to do so.

It is a pity that your correspondent does not even know that Trade Unionists or Communists do not have any communalism and they do not tolerate it in any form.

In these days it has become a fashion to brand those individuals or institutions as Communists, who happen to hold opposite views.

I have to make a suggestion to your correspondent, that before he ventures to make such foolish allegations he should study the available books on Communism and then dare to make statements.

I want to convey it to your correspondent and Mr. R. L. Joshi of Manmad through your paper, that they should take it as a word of honour from me, that I will help them in their work of uplifting the Mahars, Mongs, etc., who are so-called depressed classes, in my individual capacity if I know of their plans.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. KULKARNI,
Vice-President of G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union & All-India Trade Union Congress.
Manmad, August 27.

A MEHMEDABAD GRIEVANCE

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You are well aware that the authorities of the B.B. & C. I. Railway have lately cancelled the evening up local train arriving at Mehmadabad at 7-35 and also the down morning train reaching Ahmedabad at 11-52. The cancellation of both these trains have put the public of Mehmedabad Station south of Ahmedabad to a great deal of inconvenience and hardship. Mehmedabad is a town having many students attending their schools and college in Ahmedabad, as also petty traders who have to travel to and from Ahmedabad for the sake of their petty supplies. The morning and evening trains now cancelled were very convenient, especially to students and other persons having their business connections in Ahmedabad and the authorities have cancelled these trains in the teeth of opposition from the Mehmedabad public. The trains now available are not at all suitable and convenient, especially to students who have to take an early morning train for going to Ahmedabad, while they return home late at night at about 10 p.m.

In these days when the railway authorities are trying to give every facilities to the travelling public, could something be not done by way of continuing the trains as before? The cancellation has evoked strong protests both from the students and traders to all of which the authorities have turned a deaf ear. We all cried in wilderness for long, and hence it is that we approach the authorities through your widely read journal with the hope that they will be pleased to vouchsafe their kind consideration to these lines and redress our grievance by kindly renewing these trains from next month, and thus invoke the blessings of the travelling public.—Yours, etc.,

DAHYABHAI MOTILAL.

BROACH YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you please extend me the hospitality of your columns to define policy of the Broach Youth League and consequently to remove any doubts that may be lurking in the public mind as to its policy.

The aims of the Broach Youth League are:—

(1) The League will endeavour to encourage the study of the ancient culture of India. (3) The League will try to develope the notion of international brotherhood irrespective of castes or creed. (3) The League will attempt to cultivate toleration towards different religions. (4) It being necessary to keep in touch with the world's religious, social and political conditions, this League will encourage the youths to study them and will undertake movements of social service But this League will not under its name participate into any sort of religious or political disputes. (5) A member of the League is free to independently undertake any movement he or she thinks proper. (6) This League will always remain a branch of the International League of youth.

The above are the aims of the League and there being nothing to commit the members to any definite political view or activity, there was a good number of members on the League's register from all classes and political schools of thought; and the League was doing very useful work with the co-operation of the public. Unfortunately, however, after certain arrests in the country and particularly in Bombay, some members on account of some misunderstanding, did not wish that the League should be affiliated to the Bombay League and resignations poured in particularly from Parsi friends who were no doubt of great help to the League.

The League fully recognises that it is impossible to do any useful work without public support and it was decided to take steps to remove the misunderstanding, to enrol more members and to increase the usefulness of the League. So as soon as I was elected president of the League for the current year, I decided to study the question afresh and I have come to the conclusion that there are no grounds for any fears in the public mind. This League has nothing to do with any activities against the Government nor is there anything objectionable in its aims.

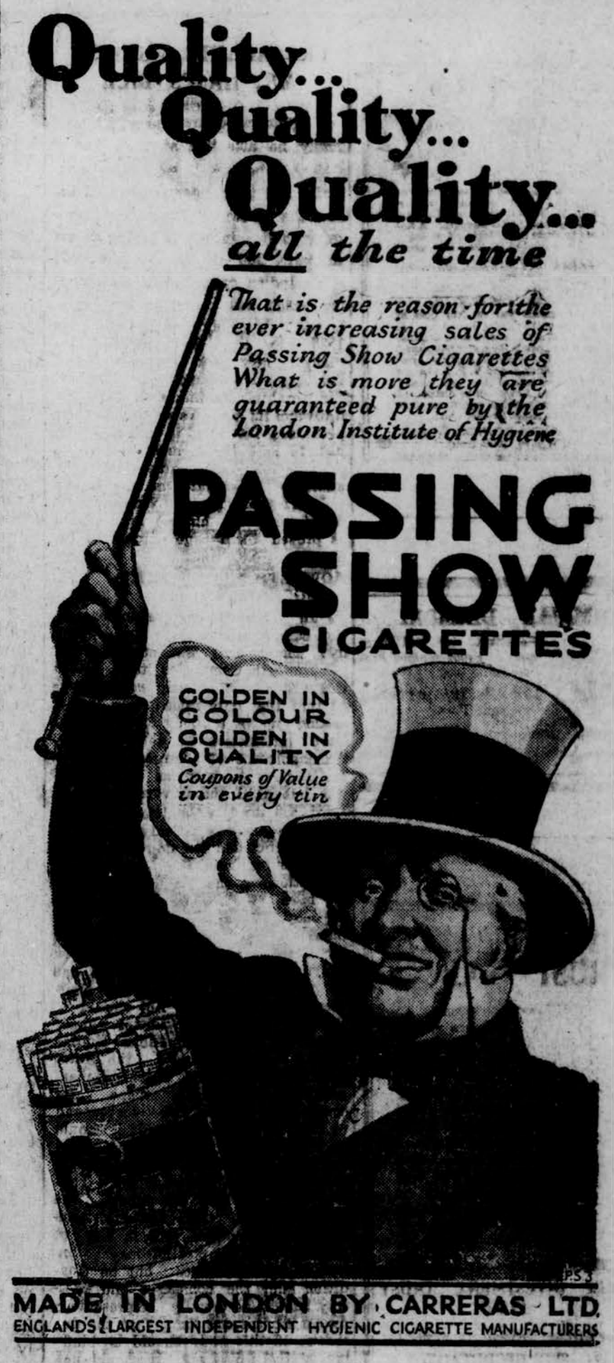
As to the question of affiliation with the Bombay Youth League. I find nothing in the Bombay League's programme which could be called anti-Government or objectionable in any way; nor is our League bound to follow any dictates of the Bombay League which are beyond our aims and objects. On the contrary, the affiliation with the Bombay League help us to keep in touch with the world outside which is one of the objects of the League.

Finally, I wish to make it again clear that towards all political question, the attitude of the League will be that of study and study alone and nothing more.

In the light of the above declaration of policy, the League expects that those who have withdrawn their support will renew it and those who have not extended it as yet will do so.

In the end, I appeal to the Youths in the district to enrol themselves as members of the League and thus to do their duty by their fellow-brothers and sisters of the district.

G. GHANDY,
President Broach Youth League,
Broach, August 24.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PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

lutely no attention at their hands. This has been a long-standing complaint and the matter was placed before the Acworth Committee who refer to it in the following terms in para 149 of their report:—"It is an Indian grievance of old standing which was voiced in the Legislative Assembly in Delhi in 1925 by a distinguished Indian, now a member of the Executive Council of Bombay, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, that the Railways fix their rates to suit their pecuniarp interests, if indeed it did not to suit the interests of European merchants regardless of the effect of these rates on the Indian industries of India. We have no doubt that the charge is accepted as proved by a large number of Indian traders.'

ACWORTH COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION.

"In the circumstances of the case, what is the remedy? The remedy was suggested by the Acworth Committee itself. The Committee unanimously recommended that the only remedy lay in the setting up of a body which would have jurisdiction to determine the reasonableness of charges and of facilities. As soon as this report was published the Government of India set up a Committee; but the present committee is only advisory in character and we don't find any good results from it. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee have no force or binding on anybody. They are no more than pious wishes. We want that this committee should be a statutory body. The present committee has no place in the ante-diluvian Railway Act of 1891; the Act should be amended and the committee should be given judicial functions similar to those discharged by the Rates Tribunal in England which discharges similar functions there. Its composition should also correspond to the Tribunal in England; it should be presided over by a lawyer and should be composed of two more members one to represent the railway interests and the other the trade interest. The Acworth committee recommended that in case of necessity this composition may be increased by two more. but on condition that the commerce and railway should be equally represented. Above all this, we want that the decisions of this body should be binding on the railways. It should not be open to the Government or the Railway to over-ride the decisions of this body".

"The procedure to be followed by the Committee in regard to the complaints must be simplified very much so that even the meanest trader should be in a position to apply to the Committee and ask it to investigate the matter. All that we are asking is a Statutory committee with judicial powers whose decisions will be binding just like those of the corresponding body in England. When the Acworth Committee appointed by the Government themselves has recommended the creation of such a committee I do not see any reason why the Government do not give full effect to its recommendations."

(To Be Continued.)

MOTHERS' MUTUAL AID

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

tions of these asylums and the good care the children receive there. This is chiefly due to the fact, that those of the infants which are from the first days of their life deserted by their mothers and being deprived of mother's milk develop very poorly.

CARE IN PRIVATE HOMES.

Children are also being placed in private homes, provided the family offers a guarantee that the child will receive good care and proper training. Experience shows that the placing of the children in homes gives excellent results.

All these forms of aid are organized by Social Aid Councils of the Women's and Children Consultation Bureaus. However, the funds which are received from the public organizations are insufficient, as are insufficient all these measures for they do not fully solve the problem. All efforts are being applied in Russia in order to eradicate the social evil such as homeless infants or foundlings. At the initiation of the Department for the Protection of Motherhood and Childhood special mother's mutual aid associations funds have been started and are eagerly being supported by the people.

The necessity of organizing mothers' mutual aid in the villages is urged very energetically everywhere.

VILLAGE WELFARE CENTRES.

These organizations are usually attached at children's consultation bureaux or at the village local Soviets. The aim and purposes of the mutual aid organizations is to render material support to mothers in the rearing of their children and to organize various forms of aid to mothers.

There are different ways of rendering assistance to these mothers. Sometimes it is financial support to mothers for the rearing of their infants. sometimes the distribution of articles necessary for the care of the infants or milk aid to the needy mothers in home work at the farm, and in the cities—the organisation of workshops, communal dwellings, procuring employment, etc.

Legal aid to mothers also occupies a prominent place in the activities of the mothers' mutual aid associations.

Members of these associations may be women as well as men. The membership fee is 10 kop. monthly (or 5 cents), and admission fee is 25 kop. (12.13 cents).

Contributions for every needy mother may be made by public organizations (Childen's Commission, the "Children's Friend" Society, the Red Cross). When admitted, every member gets a personal card, on which the fees are entered and financial aid is given to members of the Society or to the wives of the members, provided the person has been a member for not less than 6 months.

Experience shows that the organisation of mothers' mutual aid associations find sympathy and support not only among women, but also among men. There is no doubt that with the aid of public organizations and the self-activity of the people, particularly of women, it will be possible to extend widely this great and necessary measure

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION FLOOD RELIEF WORK

—:o:—

IN ASSAM AND BENGAL

Swami Sambhudhanand writes:—"The public are fully aware of the Ramakrishna Mission activities in the flood affected areas of Assam and Burma from the previous reports that have been duly published in all the leading papers of Bombay. The latest report from those places tells us that our workers are carrying on relief over an immensely extensive area comprising more than 300 villages and helping more than 12000 helpless people with their daily food and raiments. In some places hut building work has also been started with the little resource at our disposal. We need hardly say how enormously big an amount of money will be required for the proper accomplishment of the task.

We are really very much thankful to those who in prompt response to our appeal have been good enough to send us their generous mites.

The following contributions have been thankfully acknowledged since our last announcement:—

A Parsi friend, Poona. Rs. 500/-; Dhanabander Merchants' Kathiawar Gujarat Flood Relief Committee 1000/-; The Rashtriya Stri Sabha 1000/- Bombay Bengali Jewellers' Association Flood relief Committee 501/-; The Committee of the Assam Bengal Flood relief Fund (raised by the Bengalis of Bombay through Mr. N. Dutta the chairman and the treasurer) 140/-; Seth Tulsidas Vallabhdas 100/-; Rustomji Jamshedji Mehta 25/-; Mr. D. L. Rajadhyksha 5/-; Mr. Jehangir A Pacca 3/-; A. B C. 2/-; M. M. Mehta 1/-. Total Rs. 3277/-.

As per previous announcement Rs. 2297/3/0; Grand Total Rs. 5574/3/0.

The weekly expenditure of the Relief work runs upto Rs. 4700/-. Moreover, the hut building which is a very costly affair is before us. We shall leave no stone unturned to render all possible aid to the helpless and the homeless thousands. We appeal therefore to the generous public as well as the various parties and societies that have been raising funds or have some balance on the previous relief fund at their disposal, to send us their quota of help on so terrible an occasion as this.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully acknowledged by 1. The Secretary Sri Ramakrishna Mission Belumath, Dt. Howrah. 2. Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay.

GLEANINGS FROM THE KANARESE PRESS

MUNICIPAL PARTY SQUABBLES

The "Lokamat" (Hubli) is up in arms against the autocratic administration of the party in power in the Hubli Municipality. It has severely criticised the suicidal policy of the Municipality in imposing heavy taxes on the imports in the city and has been supported in the same by "Kannadig" (Bagalkot), "Karnatak Leader" (Kanara) and "Karmavir" (Dharwar). The last mentioned paper writes: "Hubli is an important trading centre and if the Municipality adopts any policy prejudicial to the trading interests of the city it will be committing its own suicide. It is not proper for the party in power to adopt harmful tactics prompted by individual differences. They will be well-advised to reconsider their policy and modify it so as to conform to the wishes of trade interests."

LATE SHRI SIDDHARUDHA SWAMI.

"The death of Shri Siddharudha Swami at 4 a.m. on 21st spread like wild fire throughout the Karnatak and all the people irrespective of caste and creed hurried to the Math to have a last look at him. Nobody expected that his end would come off so suddenly. For the last 4 or 5 days he was ailing and he was given an injection by the doctors two days ago but it had no effect. On the night before his death he called near him his disciple and successor and after giving him his blessings he gave up his ghost. As the crowd eager to have a *darshan* grew in number the body of the Swami was placed in a Rath and taken in procession. A general hartal was observed in the Hubli City and all the offices, shops and mills were closed. There is no doubt that Hubli lost a venerable Swami."—"Lokamat." On coming to know of the death of the Swami the First Class Subjudges' Court at Dharwar, before which a civil suit was brought by the Swami's disciple questioning the Swami's power of appointing his successor and of disposing of the Math property was being argued, adjourned further hearing.

BALUTA OR AYA.

"The question of Aya is a complicated one and the interpretation of the same by the authorities has resulted in a cleavage between the rayats and the Mahars. This question has served as a handle to create divisions amongst the village communities who were upto now residing as peaceful neighbours. It is rumoured that orders have been passed in some districts to collect an anna a rupee on assessment (?) as equivalent to 'Aya' which was upto now being given to the Mahars. It is needless to say that this is an additional burden on the already heavily taxed rayats. There is also the further fact that the proceeds of 'Aya' are to benefit only a section of the Mahars, thus creating sections amongst the Mahars and setting them against each other. The question is a very delicate one and it is hoped that the accredited leaders of the rayats will take up the question and use their good offices towards an amicable settlement of the same."—"Karnatak Vaibhav."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The agricultural outlook in the four districts of the Bombay Karnatak is a very gloomy one. The worst to suffer in this respect is the Bijapur district where Rabi crops are withering and kharif sowing hampered for want of moisture. The situation in that district is so alarming that people have grown desperate seeing the possibility of a famine. Some of the agriculturists are migrating to cities like Bombay and Sholapur in search of labour. The Dharwar and Belgaum districts are suffering from insufficiency of rains and unless there are favourable rains in the very near future the agriculturist will be faced with a terrible situation.

YOUR LIFE READING

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Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

Teryaq Aishaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, but complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3.

Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.) Use it once and you most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 4 times Price Rs. 4 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT Darulshat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.) R1822.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Aug. 29

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 27-32.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 27-32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 sept
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1-6 1-4 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 277-3/4.
Banks Buying T T 276-1/2.

PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 129 3/4
Banks Buying 60 days 127 1/2.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134

SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 161 1/4

SINGAPORE —
Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 3/4 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 5/8 29th inst
Japan/London 1/11 1/16 28th inst
London/Paris 123.85 28th inst.
London/Belgium 34.960 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18 28th inst
London/Italy 92.70 28th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £ 4.4-11 1/2 26th inst.
£ 4.4-11 1/2 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/16 26th inst. 24 5/16 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 26th inst. 24 7/16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 7/8 26th inst. 52 7/8 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent 26th inst. 5 1/2 per cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent 26th inst. 6 3/16 per cent 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 per cent Nominal 3 Mos 3 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay Aug. 29

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78.9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935-37 Rs. 99/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.
2-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 59/8.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 99/0
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/2.
6 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99.
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96.5/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1949 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102.4
5 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 112/8
4 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 103/8
3-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
3 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Interest Rates:—30th August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68.9. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 102.30.
Tone of Market:—Quietly steady.

Tone of Silver—Quiet. China sold Bazaars small buyers.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay Aug. 29

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 3/16 per cent
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 1 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money market:— Easy
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c

RAW COTTON SITUATION

COTTON IS NOT WATER LILY

PREFERENCE FOR SHORT SIDE

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report dated 26th instant state that a continuation of the droughty conditions in Texas with consequent fears of heavy shedding of bolls has been, and still continues to be the cause of the steadiness. Weevil complaints from other parts of the belt have also been in greater evidence, and a general feeling that the crop has deteriorated more than normally since the last Bureau Report has restrained selling. Since the low point was reached in the few days immediately following the issuance of the Bureau values have improved by roughly 50 to 60 points and our Liverpool Agents wired their opinion that the recovery had discounted the damage done. At the time of writing however, the drought continues unbroken and while remembering that cotton is not a water lily but essentially a sun plant, it seems likely that selling from both speculative and hedging interests will continue light and steady markets follow as a natural sequence. The unspectacular action of the market indicates, we think, an indisposition on the part of trade and speculative interests to view the situation as serious and opinions are expressed that it is not too late for rain to put a very different aspect on the matter. While retaining our preference for the short side in the belief that the deterioration over the belt as a whole has been nothing beyond normal and that such a normal deterioration has already been allowed for in the first official estimate, we prefer to withhold sales until some relief for Texas in the form of rains is in sight.

BOMBAY:—The tone locally has been somewhat easier over the week mainly as a result of general rains in the central parts of the country where they were badly needed. Further heavy rains in Sind however have caused great distress in that district and the crops have suffered considerably. Business generally has been quiet though the enquiry from Europe shows a slight improvement. The local mill situation has had a setback and as a result of a campaign of intensive picketing the number of workers has dropped. We still favour purchases of Broach April-May against sales in the Home markets

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Our Silver market registers this week a little change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week, prices slightly advanced on Bazar short-covering following the disquieting political news from China but later declined on long liquidation and Option-dealers selling owing to disappointing Shanghai Exchange. The political situation in China seems to be gradually improving as no fresh news of fighting is reported from that country. The eventful feature of the week was the transferring of positions by Shroffs and Commission Houses. The Stock on hand remains about 2000 bars while the daily off-take is reduced and stands at about 110 bars. Delivery orders for August Settlement were not issued in abundance as anticipated. On the whole, the market has moved within a narrow range without any special feature to report. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 55-10 for the 1st Settlement on the 22nd instant and the lowest Rs. 55-5 on the 24th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-5. T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 higher. The highest price was 2-4 11/16 on the 22nd instant and the lowest 2-4 9/16 on the 21st instant.

The London price is the same as last week's closing. The market was quiet with very little business doing. India remained a small buyer while China operated both ways on a moderate scale. American remained inactive. The New York price is 52 5/8 cents i.e. same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 52 7/8 cents on the 22nd instant and the lowest 52 1/2 cents on the 24th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-6/6 for the 1st Settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 for the 2nd Settlement. London price remains unchanged at about £4-4-11-1/2.

We adhere to our previously expressed opinion of making purchases round Rs. 55 for moderate profits.

JAPAN'S COTTON TRADE

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN YARN CONTRACT

LARGE EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH

Beginning with February delivery, which starts in August, cotton yarn 20s in Tees will become tenderable against contracts on most exchanges in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and other places. This will give considerable latitude to yarn transactions in the futures market and recurrent evils of the corners and squeezes of the past many months will be eliminated to a great extent. The fact of market shorts being subjected to undue pressure not justified by the production and demand situation in the cotton spinning industry is ascribed to the defect in the present trading regulations of these exchanges which require delivery only in yarns in skeins. Production of 20s yarn in skeins has been on the decrease in recent years as Japanese weaving consumer choice of yarns in Tees or spools in preference to skeined yarn, has placed sellers on the exchange often in a disadvantageous position. The declining volume of exports of cotton products in the form of yarn and more dependence on home weaving interests for the consumption of yarn have made this form of preparing thread for the market all the more necessary. The provison that yarn in Tees can be delivered as a substitute for yarn in skeins will, it is believed, further speed up production of this style of yarn preparation from which its consumer industry will be benefitted immensely in the long run.

YARN PRODUCTION.

It is remarked that production of 20s yarn in Tees in 1928 took the proportion of 44 per cent of the entire output and that of yarn in skeins 42 per cent. but in recent months the output of the latter style yarn has dwindled to 30 per cent. according to the view of expert observers.

Statistics show that Japan's 1928 production of 736,364 1/2 bales of 20s yarn contained 313,967-1/2 bales in skeins, 330,654-1/2 in Tees, 8,305 in spools, 25,9901 for throwing and 57,536-1/2 of weaving yarns. This figure compares with 1927 production of 817,017 bales containing 394,563-1/2 in skeins, 33,078-1/2 tees, 7,849-1/2 spools 24,906-1/2 throwing yarns and 58,916 weaving threads. Output of 20s yarn in 1926 aggregated 313,615-1/2 bales of which 399,537-1/2 came in skeins, 312,165-1/2 in Tees, 8,722-1/2 in spools, 27,124-1/2 throwng yarn, and 66,965-1/2 weaving thread.

LARGE EXPORTS OF CLOTH.

The Spinners' Association announced that Japan's cotton cloth exports during the first half of the current year stood at 880,169,000 square yards valued at 198,288,000 yens, representing an expansion of 168,980,000 yards in volume and 26,701,000 yens in value from the same period of last year. Cotton yarn exports, on the other hand, showed a decline of 5,376-1/2 bales at 33,838 bales.

The causes for this gratifying result, it is explained by the Association, followed aggressive selling efforts made by the cotton interests in the South Seas markets in the endeavour to make up for the demand gap created by the Chinese-boycott movement. At the same time, the Bombay mill strike has given rise to a considerable market for Japanese made cotton piece-goods to help augment Japan's exports of the commodity.—"The Japan Times."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool, Aug 28.

Oct. close at s. 9/5 7/8d. —4-5/8d
Dec. close at s. 9/9 7/8d. —1-1/2d
Mar. close at s. 10/1-1/8d. —2-5/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market:—
Sept. per bushel Dol. 1.29-7/8 —2-3/8.
Dec. per bushel Dol. 1.39-7/8 —2-1/8.
Mar. per bushel Dol. 1.45 —2-1/4.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

(Messrs. Gulab and Co.),
Karachi, Aug. 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The undertone has been steady but the business in this section has been negligible. The attention of the market has been diverted to the Treasury Bills. The Banks and the investing public decidedly prefer the Treasury Bills to Government Securities, owing to fluctuations in the prices of the latter.

The Karachi Port Trust Debentures were an active market. The 6 per cent issue changed hands in small lots while large blocks of 4 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Debentures were offered and readily absorbed.

RAILWAY SHARES.

There has been a small turnover in this section, the prices showing no change. The Larkhana have still a few buyers. The Sind Lighterage can be placed at Rs. 135.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

A quiet week has been experienced in this section. Ajmers were done at Rs. 10/12 per share. Karachi Electrics are not wanting. The Hyderabads are on offer, the prices have eased to Rs. 135 on rumours of a dividend of 8 per cent.

FLOUR SHARES.

The India Flour Mill shares have been done at Rs. 110; buyers are in evidence for Karachi Steam Roller Flour Mill shares while Century Flour and Sind Flour shares are on offer without attracting buyers.

Name of the Co.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	64-0-0
Sind Lighterage	135-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	86-8-0
Upper Sind	85-0-0
Karachi Electrics	150-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	135-0-0
Ajmer Electrics	10-12-0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	106-8-0
Karachi Flour Mill	155-0-0
India Flour Mill	110-0-0
Century Flour Mill	100/0/0

HALF-WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS FOR THE 29TH AUGUST 1929:—

Amritsar:—Showery. No more rain required. Cotton crop excellent so far.

Ferozepore:—Bright, no sign of rain.—Cotton plants showing bolls. No damage apprehended. Rainfall very beneficial for kharif crops and rabi sowings.

Multan:—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Delhi:—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Agra:—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore:—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Irrigated cotton plants showing bolls; unirrigated cotton plants in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar:—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Amraoti:—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton plants healthy. Crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon:—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Dhulia:—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop accounts less favourable.

Jalgaon:—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants making good progress.

Broach:—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants healthy.

Viramgaum:—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Wadhwan:—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera:—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar:—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Barsi:—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought. Sowing of food grains backward. All crops suffering from little rain.

Sholapur:—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli:—Food grains doing well.

Bellary:—Continues cloudy. Rain much neeeded generally. All crops suffering from little rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)
Bombay, Aug. 29
Ex-Godown, Bombay

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 536 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565. per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 140 per ton.

THE WEATHER

HEAVY RAIN IN NORTH PUNJAB

POONA, Aug. 29.

Yesterday depression over North Punjab has caused locally heavy rain in that area and is becoming unimportant. Observations from Kashmir have not been received but probably heavy rain has fallen there. The Bay depression have moved westwards and is centred this morning about one hundred miles east of Gopalpur. Monsoon has been active in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the North Madras Coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East and North Punjab and local in Burma, Assam, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Bihar, West Central Provinces, North West Frontier Province, East Rajputana and South east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair four inches; Victoria Point one; Silchar, Hazaribagh and Chandbali two; Tezpur one; Gorakpur two; Murree and Ambala three; Lahore and Sialkot two; Hissar and Dalhousie one; Vizagapatam two and Negapatam and Calingapatam one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab; increase in Lower Burma, Orissa and North Madras Coast and extend in the Central Provinces and Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Rain fall is likely to be locally heavy in Orissa, North Madras Coast and East Central Province during the next thirty-six hours.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about four thousand and four hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at zero hour thirty-two minutes on Thursday August 29.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 29

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J Hpd.
	Point		
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·02"	0·00"	0·05"
Total Since 1st June to date	47·56	65·86	52·69
Total for the cor. period '28	74·35	102·56	78.24
Total for the cor. period '27	55·57	69·93	54.72

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH AUGUST 1929.

General Remarks:—Yesterday's depression has caused locally heavy rain in the north Punjab and is becoming unimportant. The monsoon has been active in the north Madras Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east and north Punjab, and local in the east United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Mysore, Malabar and the north Madras coast, while a few falls have occurred in the west Central Provinces, east Rajputana and south-east Madras. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab, Sind, north Rajputana and the north Madras Coast, and drier in Berar and most of the Deccan. Temperatures were below normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind and Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab, increase in the north Madras Coast, and extend in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 29th August 1929 —

Station	Rainfall.
Delhi	0.10"
Hissar	1.08"
Ambala	3.30"
Lahore	2.44"
Rawalpindi	0.15"
Jaipur	0.11"
Mount Abu	0.08"
Indore	0.09"
Jubbulpore	0.55"
Nagpur	0.03"
Raipur	0.30"
Marmugao	0.10"
Mahableshwar	0.16"
Mangalore	0.24"
Calicut	0.07"
Cochin	0.17"
Negapatam	0.99"
Cocanada	0.45'
Vizagapatam	1.85"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 29/8/1929:—
Barometer (corrected to 32degs.F) at 8 a.m. 29.858 inches (.085 above normal.)
Chang eof 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours —.005.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees (1.9 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.8 degrees (0.1 above normal.
Relative humidity at 8 a.m 81 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 116 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 18.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 7.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 0.03 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 48.25 inches.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,400 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Cojaba observatory at 0 hour 32 minutes this morning (I. S T.)

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay Aug. 29

	Per lb. Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 12 0
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 84/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Manekji (Kunda)	0 13 9
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 3
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 13 9
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 3
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 15 0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	13 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	13 13. 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 8 0
8383	9 8 0
3810	10 9 0
Yards 120	20 4 0
9898	10 9 0
8015	9 6 0
9797	9 8 0
6300	10 9 0
44000	9 0 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Century	0 15 3
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 3 0
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 2 0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Aug. 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-1/4

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29.

Alavi, Savage, Jeddah.
Bandra, Denbrook, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30.

Jalarashmi, Murray, Calcutta.
Belnor, Hold, Madras.
Mantua, Davies, Shanghai.
Varsova, Kerrd, Busreh.

LOADING.

Aug. 29.

Steamer City of Wellington for Liverpool.
Steamer Clan Macbryne for Dunkirk.
Steamer Mundra for London.
Steamer Honolulu Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Malwa for London.

S S Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarashmi, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mantua:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Mantua, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 (a.m.) from London with the outward mail of the 15th inst., a general cargo and 127 passengers and hence she will sail for China etc. with mails a general cargo and passengers on the same day at about 11 (a.m.)

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

SS Malwa:—The P and O S N Coy's mail steamer Malwa, is expected to arrive here to-day at about midnight from Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and 40 passengers.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrysthl and Co.)
Bombay, Aug. 29.

Since our last Report was written the nett changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

New York 21-8-29: October 18.29; January 18.64; March 18.82.

New York 28-8-29: October 18.76; January 19.11; March 19.31.

Total October plus .47; January plus .47; March plus .49.

Liverpool 21-8-29: October 9.97; January 9.96; March 10.02.

Liverpool 28-8-29: October 10.00; January 10.00; March 10.07.

Total October plus .03; January plus .04; March plus .05.

The week has shown a steady but unspectacular advance owing to continued absence of rain in the drought areas. This drought and the boll weevil damage is causing a considerable reduction in private estimates of the condition of the crop and Messrs. Garside cable that they now consider the condition to be under 58 per cent. (as compared with 69.6 on August 1st) and have reduced their estimate of final crop by one to two [redacted]. We may mention that Mr. Garside's estimated condition for the last bureau was practically the same as Governments', 69.3 compared with 69.6, although their final estimated out-turn was some 463,000 bales less, and if they are again correct we are of opinion that the figure, which will be published on September 9th, will this time be nearer Messr. Garside's, as Government will now have to take into consideration the damage that has actually occurred, and on this calculation we do not expect the bureau figure to be over 15 million bales.

We received the following cable yesterday from our Liverpool Agents:—

"Texas crop deteriorating considerably but market uncertain. Manchester trade is reported dull."

This was followed by another cable from the same firm stating that:—

"Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississippi in addition to Texas had gone back badly."

These four States comprise approximately 61 per cent. of the total average outturn.

There is no doubt in our mind that the position is statistically bullish, for to put it briefly, the crop does not look as if it will be large enough for the world's requirements without encroaching again on the carry-over.

There is, however, a curious lack of speculative interest and the market is dull and apathetic, but if present conditions continue and the crop deteriorates much further, we think we shall see a very different tone later on.

The local market has been even duller than America, and has failed to advance to the same extent.

The Mill situation is better now than it has been for some time past, and there has been a steady demand for ready cotton, both from local mills and exporters, though we still hear of no fresh business from the latter.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

So it is upto everyi Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 30 1929

HITCH IN HAGUE CONFERENCE

German Assent Not Yet Obtained

NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT MORE BURDENS

Rhineland Evacuation to Begin by September

The Hague—The Conference is encountering formidable final hurdle in the shape of inducing Germany to assent to the sacrifices imposed on her in yesterday's agreement. A series of meetings all day hitherto have not attained the objects. Dr. Stresemann declared "We are not yet agreed on a single point." Parties will meet again after dinner.

The After-dinner Conference adjourned, and is continuing in the morning. The German assent has hitherto not been obtained. The debate was apparently heated, the Germans strongly objecting to paying the costs of the Rhineland occupation after 1st September which they estimate will amount to six million sterling by the time the last French soldier will have evacuated on 30th June 1930. The German Delegate Herr Wirth on emerging from the Conference looking very stern, told Reuter: "We have not agreed."

"GERMANY AGAIN BEEN CORNERED."

Berlin.—Political circles refuse to contemplate bigger burdens than the Young Plan imposes Newspapers unanimously express the opinion that Germany has again been cornered and must pay the bill or be saddled with the blame of torpedoing the Conference.—Reuter.

RHINELAND EVACUATION

TO BEGIN IN SEPTEMBER

LONDDN Aug. 29

It has been agreed that the evacuation of Rhineland should begin in September, the Belgian and British evacuation and French evacuation of the second zone should be completed within three months and the evacuation of the third zone should be carried out as rapidly as possible after ratification of agreement by French and German Parliaments and the operation of Young Plan and be completed not later than 30th June 1930. The agreement depends on financial settlement with Germany.—Reuter.

RHINELAND POWERS AND GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Hague.—An agreement has been reached between three Rhineland Powers and Germany.—Reuter.

SURP[redacted] FOR POLICE IN [redacted]LL AREA

Women Workers March in Procession to Union Office

EMONSTRATION AGAINST DASTARDLY ATTACK ON GENERAL SECRETARY

As a protest against the assault of Mr. Tawde, the General Secretary of the G. K. Union, 500 women workers came out on Wednesday from the New City of Bombay Mill and formed a procession. They then marched on towards the G. K. Union office shouting "Lal Bawta-ki jay". They were followed by women workers of the Alexandria, New Great Eastern, Bombay Cotton and Dinshaw Petit Mills. The police were taken by surprise and allowed the procession to proceed under the escort of a dozen armed police constables and half a dozen police officers.

The women went to the G. K. Union Office and held a meeting till 11 a.m. They passed resolutions protesting against the dastardly attack on Mr. Tawde and two other labour leaders on Tuesday last, at Ghorpdeo, and urged the strikers not to go to work till the general strike was called off. They then dispersed in batches of two to their homes.

G. K. U. BULLETIN

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union in a Press Bulletin states:—

"All the women workers of the New City of Bombay Mills came out this morning to express their resentment at the destardly attack on Mr. Tawade, the General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union. They collected at the mill-gate at 7-30 a.m. and forming a procession, marched off to the Head-Office of the Girni Kamgar Union at Poyabavdi, crying victory to the Red-Flag. On the way they were joined by several women workers from the Alexandra, Bombay Cotton, and Dinshaw Petit Mills. The Police tried to break the procession without success. At the Union Office, the officials of the Union had a talk with them, and the women promised not to go back to work until the General Strike was officially called off. Many of the women enrolled themselves on the spot as Volunteers".

MILL WORKERS ASSAULTED

Antoo Rama, a Jobber in Finlay Mill and Sitaram Baboo a mill worker residing in Sikbai's chawl at Kalachowki were assaulted on Thursday night by some strikers.

On Thursday night when Antoo was taking his dinner, the assailants run into his room and assaulted him with sticks. Sitaram who went to his rescue was also assaulted. Both of them were injured and removed to J. J. Hospital.

THURSDAY'S ATTENDANCE 112641

Thursday, (Aug. 29.)

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association writes:—

"There has been an increase of 2,500 in the attendance which stands to-day at 112.641."

INDIAN MERCHANT TO ARBITRATE DISPUTE IN LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Incorporated Oilseeds Association have appointed Mr. R. J. Udani to arbitrate in disputes arising from the Association's transactions. This is the first time that an Indian businessman has been chosen to this office.—Free Press Beam Service.

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MEERUT CASE

SEARCH OF OFFICE OF B. W. & P. PARTY

ACCUSED DECLINES SERVICES OF DENTIST

MEERUT, Aug. 29.

Inspector S. Achrekar, C.I.D. Police, Bombay, continued his evidence to-day at the resumed hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. The witness stated in the course of his search in the office of the Bombay Workers and Peasants' Party, he seized a letter from Jhabwalla as Secretary of the League against Oppression to the Secretary, Workers and Peasants' Party, Bombay, a draft of a telegram from Mr. Mirajkar to Chesterton, and a letter from the Communist Party of Great Britain to Mr. Mirajkar.

Accused Mr. Muzafar Ahmad has filed in the court a copy of his petition to the Jail Superintendent protesting g that he was not ready for the requisition of the services of a dentist for the treatment of his pyorrhoea and that he would not subject himself to the treatment of any quack dentist as that was available in the towns in India except Calcutta or Bombay.

Defence counsel have decided to file a bail application on behalf of a number of accused before the Sessions Judge on Monday.

MARRIAGE PARTY IN DROWNING TRAGEDY

1 DROWNED: 13 MISSING

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

One man has been drown and twelve are missing out of a Hindu marriage party which left last evening for Nowshera in a lorry, wires the Peshawar correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette." When the party reached Baba Nala, they found it flooded by the Kabul river which was only 200 yards away. Some of them decided to cross the nala by the railway bridge. While doing so they were overtaken by the Peshawar-Bombay Express and they jumped into the nala. Only one dead body has been recovered; others are believed to have been washed away.—A.P.

MADRAS LABOUR LEADER'S WEDS.

BENARES, Aug. 29.

The marriage has taken place under the Civil Marriage Act, of Mr. B. Shiva Rao, the Labour leader of Madras, who returned last week from Europe, with Miss Kitty Verstaendig, an Austrian lady working in the Women's Theosophical College, Benares.—A. P.

M. MAHOMED ALI

Cancels Passage to S. Africa

ELEVENTH HOUR WIRE FROM UNION GOVT.

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, who has had to cancel his passage to South Africa at the last minute, in the course of a statement to the Press says:—

I arrived in Bombay only yesterday morning in response to the suggestion made to me by Sir Fazli Hussain, and was about to proceed to the Docks with my wife and daughter, when a representative of the Associated Press asked me for an interview. When I was halfway through my interview I received an urgent message from the Deputy Secretary of the Revenue Department of the Bombay Government who communicated to me the following message from the Government of India received at 11/30 that day:—

MESSAGE FROM GOVT OF INDIA

"The Agent to the Government of India, South Africa, states that the Minister has given the matter careful consideration and after discussion with representative of Muslim population of Cape Town agrees to the admission for purely religious purposes for approximately three weeks. The representative of Muslim agrees to the terms. In these circumstances the Minister is not prepared to agree to any extension or alteration of conditions agreed to by local community in whose interests the visit is being made."

FOR RELIGIOUS GUIDANCE OF MUSLIMS.

The conditions are as follows:—"Temporary permit with £25 to be deposited by Mr. Mahomed Ali on arrival. Mr. Shaukat Ali now cannot be allowed to enter until Mr. Mahomed Ali arrives and both brothers must take the first boat from Durban, i.e. about 19 days after they arrive. Vivits should be confined to Kimberley, Pieter-Maritsberg, Cape Town, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth. "Ghiemat" of Cape Town is to accompany the party. Permission has been given solely to enable Muslims to have the benefit of advice and guidance in religious matters. In no circumstances either in public or in private can political issues be discussed.'"

In the evening I received a confirmation and an amplification of this message. This adds hardly anything to the message I received earlier in the day. I am, however, further informed that the tour is to be agreed to by Venn, who he may be I have not the ghost of an idea. I did not know who or what *Ghiemat* or Cape Town who was to accompany our party was, but I guessed from the German world *geheim*, which I understand, means secret, that it must be some member of the C. I. D.

There is, however, one clear amplification, namely £25 security is to be deposited not only by M. Mahomed Ali but by each of the "Siamese Twins" who are to enter the Union territories together. Perhaps there are two amplifications, for I find that the second message ends with the commandment that "discussion of political issues or religious questions outside the Mahomedan faith can in no circumstances be allowed either publicly or privately." So that I cannot even discuss a religious question which goes beyond the Mahomedan faith and comparative theology is barred as well as political issues.

WON'T EMBARRASS GOVT. OF INDIA.

I am in communication with the Government of India and since I do not desire to embarrass them in the least in their negotiations with the Union Government, I refrain from publicly commenting upon this extraordinary message, received almost at the 12th hour. I hope it will not be regarded as publicly commenting upon such an extraordinary communication that immediately on receiving it I decided without a moment's hesitation not to proceed to South Africa on such terms, though I fear this is quite ample comment for all who can understand.

WHY THEY DECIDED TO GO TO S. AFRICA.

Let me give a little of the history of our proposed visit to South Africa. It was in December 1923 when I presided over the Cocanada Congress that we sent our dear friend, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, as ambassadress to our Indian brethren and to their South African rulers. When she returned she brought numerous invitations for us but conditions in India were not such at the time that we could leave. This year, however, when I found that I could do little to solve the knotty Hindu-Muslim problem in spite of all my efforts during all these years and our Nationalist friends regarded Ali Brothers as rank communalists and we could not make peace even between Muslims and Muslims in the Muslim League, we decided to accept the invitation cabled to us just then by the Mussalmans of South Africa.

My brother had already booked our passages for 14th August, but I could not leave my disconsolate wife and our youngest daughter behind and friends at last persuaded them to accompany me, so that I decided to let my brother go by that boat and to follow him a fortnight later. Immediately after receiving the South African invitation I had wired last April to Sir Denys Bray for entry permit and passport for my brother and Mir Mahomed Baloch, M.L.C. of Sind. I had already a passport issued last year, for myself. Sir Denys Bray replied that his department did not deal with entry into South Africa which came within the jurisdiction of the Education Department and that passports were issued by local governments. So my brother and his companion applied for and secured passports from Bombay and Sind and applied to Sir Mahomed Habibulla for entry permit. The latter replied that it was the Union Government that directly issued permits. So my brother applied to the Minister of the Interior, Union Government, and we repeatedly postponed our departure, but no reply came from the Union Government till my brother, Mir Mahomed Baluch and a Secretary sailed on the 14th August.

UNDERTAKING TO UNION GOVERNMENT.

It was then that I cabled to the Union Government informing it of the departure and applying for entry permit for them and for myself and my family, whom I was taking. I assured the Minister that the visit was absolutely non-political and that our disconsolate family also needed a change. It was then that the Minister for the Interior was pleased to wire to me on the 15th August says:—"Regret permission enter Union cannot granted." But apparently after receiving the Government of India's cabled recommendation based on the Bombay Government's telegram to them dated 15th August, accepting our clear assurance that our visit was wholly non-political, the Minister for the Interior cabled again to me on the 19th:—"Now prepared allow you enter Union for approximately three weeks subject certain conditions to be communicated you on arrival."

On receiving this cable I immediately telephoned Simla and pointed out how inconvenient to me and to the ladies travelling with me it would be to stay only three weeks in South Africa and be on the high seas for six weeks and how absurd it was for the Union Government not to communicate the conditions before our departure but only after three weeks' voyage when their non-acceptance could only mean a fruitless voyage of six weeks. When I telephoned to Simla on the 26th I was told no reply had been received even then, and it was suggested to me that I should proceed to Bombay to catch my boat on the 28th and that the Government of India would communicate to me at Bombay any reply received by them. But it was only at 12-30 when I was about to leave for the docks that I received a message which I have already quoted. I immediately telephoned to the Government of India and I have sent a long telegraphic message to the Government of India stating the whole history of the case and my own views about the conditions sought to be imposed on our visit. I will not give them to the Press just at present as I await the action which the Government of India may take on this insult to India. I think Government should insist on my brother's party being allowed entry on reaching Durban on 4th September and eight weeks' stay in South Africa without any conditions, the Union Government accepting our assurance already given to it and accepted by the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. My party will sail on 11th September for a four weeks' stay on similar terms.—A. P.

WHITLEY COMMISSION

WOMEN MEMBERS TO BE NOMINATED

CHAIRMAN'S DESIRE

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Free Press of India reliably learns that Mr. Whitley, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour, has asked the Government of India and Provincial Governments to nominate one or more women, to assist the Commission with their knowledge derived from practical experience of industrial problems. Nomination would be for each industrial area. It is understood that Mr. Whitley also intends to co-opt at each important centre employers' and employees' representatives as assessors.

With reference to the procedure to be followed by the Commission, as well as reporting arrangements, details will be settled only after the entire Commission assemble in India and take joint decisions.—Free Press Beam Service.

HUNGER-STRIKER SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS JAIL

Bhagat Singh and Dutt Getting Worse

MIANWALI, (Punjab-, Aug. 28.

While a number of political prisoners are on hunger-strike and the Committee appointed by the Punjab Government to enquire into the revision of the Jail rules are sitting, Master Kabul Singh has been sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment under Sections 45 (1) and 45 (5) of the Prisons Act for hunger-striking, the sentence to begin after the expiry of the sentence which Master Kabul Singh is undergoing.

Briefly stated, the prosecution story is that the said prisoner has wilfully disobeyed a regulation of the prison within the meaning of Section 45 (1) of the Prisons Act by refusing to eat the food prescribed by the prison diet scale 3 and has further wilfully disabled himself from labour, which is a prison offence defined by Section 45 (s) of the afore-mentioned Act.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

In a lengthy statement, the accused admits that he is on hunger-strike, that he performed labour upto the 23rd ultimo but on account weakness has not done any afterwards. and that he has done so with the full knowledge of the consequences of his act in order to get redressed the grievances of political prisoners. He pleaded not guilty to the charge against him and has produced defence.—Free Press.

HUNGER STRIKERS' PLIGHT IN LAHORE JAIL

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

From enquiries made of the medical authorities of the Jail, it is learnt the condition of Jatin Das has grown worse than yesterday. Das persistently refuses all kinds of medicine including external applications. He still feels pain and is vomitting. Bhagat Singh is reported to be pale and very weak and has got head-ache.

Dutt's condition is the same but getting weaker to-day. He has no rise of temperature.—Free Press.

TINPLATE WORKERS' STRIKE CONTINUES

Unbending Attitude of Management

LEADERS SAY MEN'S GRIEVANCES ARE JUST.

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 29.

The situation in the Tinplate Works is much the same as yesterday. A mass meeting of the Workers was held in the Town Hall yesterday, Babu Rajendra Prasad presiding. Several speakers addressed the meeting prominent among them being Babus Ramnarain Singh, M.L.A., Krishna Ballav Sahai, M.L.C. and Subhas Bose. Babus Ramnarain and Krshna Ballav told the audience that they had been to see the General Manager and had also visited the Works. Very little work was being done and many of the Departments were quite idle. Both of them assured the workers of their full sympathy and support.

MANAGEMENT'S THREAT.

Sjt. Subhas Bose explained the unbending attitude of the management and said that they had now resorted to the threat that if the deadlock continued then they would shut down the plant. He replied saying that in that case, the dispute would develop into a straight fight with the Burmah Oil Co. In that event, they would approach every factory in India owned by the B. O. C. for sympathetic action. They would also move the Assembly for removing the disparity that existed between the duty on the B. O. C. oil and the duty on imported oil. This move would bring the Company to a more reasonable frame of mind.

MEN'S GRIEVANCES JUST.

Babu Rajendra Prasad spoke at great length and condemned the attitude of the Government with regard to the present dispute. He failed to understand why the Government had not yet mediated and appointed a Conciliation Board. Grievances of the workers were just and legitimate and they were entitled to the fullest support of the public. He would personally do all he could to help them.

This evening another meeting will be held in the Golmuri Maidan.—Free Press.

SUBAS BOSE PREPARED TO FIGHT TO THE END.

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 28

Interviewed, Sjt. Subhas Bose made the following statement:—

"The situation at the Tinplate Company has reached a deadlock. There is a general strike now commencing from Friday last. Both the old hands and the new are out. For keeping up appearances the machinery is kept running but there is hardly any production. The management appear to be unbending. But while they refuse to treat with the Union, they are doing all they can to curse, cajole and tempt individual workmen. The big Officers of the Company, including the General Manager, do not even heitate to go from door, to door, in order to humour the workmen.

The demands of the workmen are so moderate and the attitude of the local Management so unreasonable and uncompromising that we, who have espoused the cause of the workers, have no alternative but to fight to a finish. For this purpose we intend to move the local Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Tinplate Company are holding out a threat that if protection is withdrawn they may close down for good and the Burmah Oil Company will then import tinplates from abroad. If the threat is carried out, then the present fight will then develop into a fight between the Burmah Oil Company and ourselves. In pursuance of that fight, we shall approach every factory in India, owned by the Burmah Oil Co., and shall create a situation such as we have created at Budge Budge. Steps have aready been taken in that connection. The unbending attitude of the local Management has converted a local issue into an all-India question. We are not tinplate workers but are helping them, have been dragged into this fight by the workers themselves. We waited for several months, before we intervened, but when we found that the poor workers were engaged in a fight against heavy odds and the management were too obstinate, we had to step in. Once we have intervened we have to fight till the end.

LEADERS ADDRESS MASS MEETING.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Joghiah M.L.A. and Mr. V. V. Giri spent the whole of to-day in conversing with groups of workmen. Mr. Jogiah met the General Manager of the Tinplate ompany, yesterday and had a long talk with him. The details are not known, but it is understood nothing fruitful came out of the talk and Mr. Jogiah, it is understood, will press forward his resolutions in the Assembly.

In the evening, all the leaders including Sjt. Subhas Bose and Sardar Gurdit Singh addressed a big mass meeting in the Golmuri Town Maidan at Jamshedpur. They explained the whole situation fully and said that if they continued the fight as effectually as they had been doing, victory would be achieved.

It is understood the Tatas' employees have promised the Tinplate workers to help them to the best of their ability.

Last night Sjt. Singh M.L.A. and Sjt. Krishna Ballav Sahay M.L.C. arrived from Hazaribagh. It is understood they will study the situation and take necessary actions thereafter in both the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.—Free Press